

TSAR FLEES TO CRIMEA; ALL RELIGIOUS RESTRICTIONS ABOLISHED IN RUSSIA! BRITISH CAPTURE BAPAUME, PERONNE AND 60 VILLAGES; FRENCH ALSO GAINING!

OLD PREMIERS AND MINISTERS FACING TRIAL FOR CRIMES

Must Answer Before Law,
Cries Socialist Minister
Of Justice

UNIVERSAL VOTE
Complete Establishment Of
Order In Interest Of
Victory In War

NATIONAL MILITIA
With Elective Heads, It
Takes Place of Hated
Police

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 18.—"Nicholas Romanoff," as the late Emperor of Russia is designated by one of the newspapers, has gone to Livida, in the Crimea.

Petrograd, March 17.—The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto to the Russians, in which it refers to the triumphs over the noxious forces of the old regime and states that the policy of the Cabinet is as follows:

The Revolutionary Program

An immediate and general amnesty for all political and religious offenses: freedom of speech, the press, association, labor organization and freedom to strike and the extension of these liberties to officials and troops so far as military and technical conditions permit.

Abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions. Immediate preparation for summoning a Constituent Assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental regime and the constitution of the country.

The program provides for the substitution for the police of a National Militia, with elective heads and subject to self-governing bodies. Communal elections will be based on universal suffrage.

The Revolutionary troops shall not be disarmed, but they shall not leave Petrograd. The equalization of the social rights of soldiers with citizens. It is notified that the above reforms will be instituted without delay.

Confer With Workmen

A very important conference between the Executive of the Duma and the delegates of the workmen lasted the whole night long. Finally, agreement was practically reached concerning the transition period prior to the elections for a Constituent Assembly.

The Executive of the Duma insisted, in the interests of the war, on the necessity of a complete establishment of order before the elections. M. Kerenski, who is a Socialist, accepted the portfolio of Justice, on condition that a Constituent Assembly was convened by elections based on universal suffrage.

The speech of the Socialist, M. Kerenski, had a soothing effect on the revolutionary extremists, but it is worthy of note that Kerenski, when addressing the workmen, said that he remained a republican, despite his acceptance of office as Minister of Justice.

He stated that the Provisional Government took office by virtue of an agreement with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, who had approved it by several hundred votes to fifteen.

Demand Vengeance

"Comrades! In my jurisdiction are all the Premiers and Ministers of the old regime. They answer before the law for all their crimes towards the people." (Voices: "No mercy!")

M. Kerenski said: "One cannot be condemned without trial in re-

U.S. Rail Strike Inevitable; Men Refuse to Compromise

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A big railroad strike is now inevitable, as the brotherhoods refuse all compromises absolutely. The President will be powerless to take any action, unless the mails are delayed.

Due to Start Last Saturday
Reuter's Service

NEW YORK, March 16.—In order to enforce their demands for an 8-hour day and pro rata pay for overtime, the representatives of the four brotherhoods have announced that a general railway strike will begin at six o'clock on Saturday evening. Half a million men are concerned.

It is anticipated that President Wilson will intervene.

President Wilson has appealed to the railwaymen to arrange a compromise, as imperative to the interests of the country, which is exposed to peril affecting its peace.

Wilson Appoints Commission
Ostasiatische Lloyd

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Wilson, intervening over the threatened railway strike, has appointed a commission consisting of members of the Cabinet and leaders of the railway workers. The President will meet the delegates of both parties in New York, in order to prevent the strike.

President Wilson, although sick, has left his bed and called a special Cabinet meeting, in order to avoid a nationwide railway strike. At last night's meeting, the officials of the Cabinet urged the President to take over the railways and to operate them under military power.

The managers and employees of the railways held separate conferences, in order to prepare for the strike, which will begin tomorrow night. There is little hope for intervention on the part of the Government until the strike is well under way, in its full force.

The strike will not make itself felt until Wednesday night. A general freight embargo throughout the entire country is being considered by the railways.

generated Russia. We shall not resort to such shameful means."

He appealed to the soldiers for their co-operation, and urged them to listen to their officers and not to the promptings of the agents of the old regime. He was enthusiastically acclaimed.

A Labor leader made a similar exhortation to the soldiers. Subsequently, officers, soldiers and workmen vied in carrying their leader above the heads of the cheering throng.

There is to be a great parade of troops before the Ministers, tomorrow.

Opposed to Regency
London, March 16.—M. Millukoff, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent on the 15th, declared that the new Government considered it indispensable that the abdication of the Emperor should be final and the Regency should be temporarily entrusted to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. "Such is our decision. We consider it impossible to alter it."

He contradicted the rumors that the Tsar had been arrested and stated that, according to the latest news, he was at Pskov, while the Empress remains at Tsarskoe Selo, in perfect safety.

M. Millukoff continued: "The problems we are going to solve consist of the re-establishment of a

power capable of obtaining victory. The great crime of the late Government was throwing the country into complete disorganization and subjecting it to the hardest trials. This might have dangerously affected the issue of the war."

The increase of popular discontent caused the Revolution, which is almost the shortest and most bloodless in history. It has enabled the people to regain confidence in the strength of the Government and will increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the forces of the nation, enabling them at length to win the war.

The Duma is the center of an enormous moral force. It also now has to supply the army. Every hour brings news witnessing the continual growth of the power derived by the forces of national representation."

Government's Policy

Petrograd, March 18.—The Government has telegraphed to its representatives abroad, stating that the Government, which assumes power at the moment of the gravest external and internal crisis in Russian history, is fully conscious of its immense responsibility. It will apply itself first to repairing the overwhelming errors of the past, ensuring order and tranquillity throughout the country and finally to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the

Yusupoff. Rasputin was killed in the garden of the latter's house.

The new Government has opened

the Bar to Jewish lawyers, who hitherto, have been excluded.

The Provisional Government has appointed Deputy Rodicheff as Minister for Finland.

Admiral Nepeanine, the Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet, has arrested M. Zein, the Governor of Finland and M. Neorovitino, the Vice-President of the Economic Department of the Finnish Senate, by order of the Provisional Government.

Tiflis, March 17.—Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered the release of all political convicts in prison at Baku and has exhorted his officers to impress on the soldiers and sailors that, in view of the abdication of the Emperor, they should quietly await the expression of the will of the Russian people and that it is their sacred duty to continue to obey their lawful chiefs, defend their country and support their allies.

A wonderful reception awaits the venerable Madame Breshkovsky, styled the "Grandmother of the Revolution," who has been for twenty years a prisoner in Siberia.

The ruins of the political prison will be preserved as historic relics.

M. Kerenski, the Minister of Justice, has quashed the banishment of the Grand Duke Dmitri and Prince

Noted Men Plan American National Defense



Above are photographs of some of the men who will mobilize the industrial resources of the United States for war.

ments so that great quantities of them can be turned out to be used by great numbers of doctors who have specialised in their use.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was appointed chairman of the committee which will direct the labor organisation to the best interests of commerce.

Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O., will select a committee to lay the foundation of the railroad organisation which will move men and supplies with speed and accuracy by a system of general co-operation.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of Philadelphia, was named chairman of the committee which will assist army experts in solving questions involving scientific developments which affect military affairs.

Bernard Baruch, of New York, was made chairman of a committee which will catalogue the national natural resources so that they may be made available without delay.

Howard E. Coffin, a Detroit automobile magnate, will head the Committee on Munitions.

Julius Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck and Co., will direct the Committee on General Supplies.

and she will continue to struggle against the spirit of conquest of the predatory race which is aiming at the subjection of Europe to the intolerable shame of the domination of Prussian militarism.

Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious allies Russia is resolved, like them, to assure to the world, at all costs, an era of peace on the basis of a stable national organisation, guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end, incessantly and unfalteringly.

The Government will devote all its energies to the preparation for victory and will apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past, which, up to the present, have paralysed the aspirations and self-sacrifice of the Russian people, firmly convinced that the marvellous enthusiasm of the whole nation will multiply its strength ten times and hasten the final triumph.

Entente's Recognition

The British, French and Italian diplomatic representatives and military attaches have informed the Executive of the Duma of their

readiness to recognise the Executive as the sole authority in Russia and to enter into business relations forthwith.

The Tsar has abdicated and transferred the supreme command of the Russian armies to Grand Duke Nicholas.

The Tsar abdicated at midnight on Thursday, on behalf of himself and the Tsarevitch, in favor of Grand Duke Michael. The latter abdicated on Friday afternoon and the Government is vested in the Executive of the Duma and the National Cabinet.

How Tsar Abdicated

Details of the abdication of the Tsar show that a deputation, which included General Russky, waited on the Tsar, at Pskov, at midnight. The deputation described the latest events and advised the Emperor not to send troops to Petrograd from the front, because every soldier became a revolutionary when he approached the Capital.

"What do you want me to do?" asked the Tsar.

"Abdicate," was the reply.

The Tsar was silent for a moment and then remarked: "It would pain me to be separated from my son and, therefore, I abdicate in favor of my brother." He then signed the decree.

(Continued on Page 13)

THREE AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK; SAILORS MISSING

At Least One Boat Destroyed Without Warning; Another Is Shelled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—The American steamers Illinois (7,225 or 2,427 tons) and City of Memphis (5,262 tons) have been sunk, the latter by gun-fire and part of her crew have not yet been landed. The American steamer Vigilancia (4,115 tons) has been torpedoed and sunk, without warning.

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French Ministry Hand In Their Resignations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 18.—The Cabinet has resigned.

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SOCIAL NOTES

Mr. Nicholas Romanoff has gone south for his health.

It is understood he expects to be joined by Mr. William Hohenzollern.

They plan to take the rest cure.

• • •

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 58.6 and the minimum 41.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 45.1 and 40.5.

drunks in the streets roused the indignation of the populace and were promptly locked up.

There is still a little shooting from the roofs by the police, who receive short shrift when they are hunted down.

Red ribbons and favors are seen everywhere, including on the lances, rifles and caps of the troops. Large parties of Cossacks are riding through the streets, singing national songs, while there are processions of all kinds, military, naval and civilian, more than one of which is headed by the flag of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Everywhere, stores of grain have been requisitioned, while estates have been taken over by local committees representing all classes. The Government has appealed to the peasants to bring in their grain, citing the example of Great Britain, where the nation has been placed on its honor. This confidence in its honor has been justified in Petrograd, where a few

officials have been arrested, while the railwaymen have been threatened with summary punishment if they delayed his train. The employees, unmoved by his threats, sent the train back.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, in a message sent yesterday, says: "Our troops entered Bapaume this morning, after a stiff fight. The place was in flames, the Germans having evidently made all their plans for setting fire to it when they were forced to retreat."

Our troops are reported to be beyond Bapaume. Le Transloy and

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to Progress in China

10 CENTS

COMBINED DRIVE
IS GREATEST SINCE
BATTLE ON MARNE

Retreat Of The Germans
Is Still In Progress, Says
Late Cable

REARGUARD FIGHT

British Secure Strip 45
Miles Wide And 10
Miles Deep

CITIES ARE BURNED

French Take Area of 50
By 10 Kilometers;
The Details

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters announced yesterday that Bapaume had been taken and wired today: "Our troops are entering Peronne."

Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: Our advance northward of Gommecourt. We carried out successful raids in the neighborhoods of Arras, Souchez and Vermeille, inflicting many casualties on the enemy.

Several air-fights occurred. Four German machines were destroyed and three driven down damaged.

Bapaume is Captured

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Bapaume has been captured, after stiff fighting with the German rear-guards. The town has been systematically pillaged by the enemy, who have destroyed private houses and public buildings and carried off or burnt everything of value.

Our advance proceeded rapidly today astride the Somme. Southwards of that river, we entered the enemy's positions on a front of sixteen miles and occupied Fresnes, Horgny, Villers-Carbonnel, Barleux, Eterpigny and La Maisonette.

Northwards of the Somme, in addition to Bapaume, we hold Le Transloy, Biefvillers, Bihucourt, Achiet-le-Grand, Achiet-le-Petit, Abainvillers, Bucquoy, Essarts and also Quesnot Farm, 1,500 yards north-east of Essarts. Further north, we gained the western and north-western defences of Monchy-au-Bois.

Eight of our aeroplanes encountered sixteen of the enemy's, broke up the hostile formation and, in twenty minutes, destroyed two German machines and drove down two damaged. All ours returned.

Achiet-le-Petit are also reported to be in our hands.

German's Couldn't Get Away

Reuter's correspondent says that the rapid hardening of the ground and the fine weather are responsible for the activity on the Somme and Ancre.

"There has been much fighting today, because our patrols are pressing the enemy everywhere. The sharpest conflict occurred at Bapaume, where the British were upon the enemy before they could clear away.

"The Germans are doing their utmost to avoid action. Their covering troops began to withdraw immediately we advanced, early this morning. The rapidity of their retirement showed that the German main army had fallen back for a considerable distance.

"The landscape is blured by the smoke of the destructive conflagrations the enemy lit in Bapaume, which are blazing freely, but tonight our troops are well beyond the town, where our working-parties are already grappling with the flames.

"The operations today partook of the nature of a drive on a broad front."

Reuter's correspondent says that the German retreat has been continuous throughout the night and the area covered by it has spread very widely. News has just arrived that our troops are entering Bapaume.

Favored by fine weather and drying ground, our columns are everywhere pressing the retiring enemy. The scenes of activity behind the lines eclipsed even the busiest days of the battle of the Somme. The spirit of the troops is one of demonstrative enthusiasm.

A Little Gibraltar

The fall of Bapaume is the climax of the battle of the Somme and the battle of the Ancre. The German military critic, Major Morath, writing five months ago, described Bapaume as "a little Gibraltar," saying: "It would be easier for the Spaniards to capture Gibraltar than for the Anglo-French forces to take Bapaume."

The place is the center of great roads and, with these commanded by the British, a further retreat of the Germans across the plain stretching into Belgium will be very difficult. Certainly it will be on a much bigger scale than up to the present, now that the French are masking their pressure felt.

Bapaume is the first big point to be captured by the Allies on the western front since they took Arras, after the battle of the Marne. Its fall became inevitable when the Germans were expelled from Grevillers and Loupart Wood.

Germany's Excuses

(By wireless)—A German official communiqué yesterday reported: British detachments, between Soissons and St. Pierre Vaast Wood and French detachments between Beauvais and Lassigny, established themselves in trenches abandoned according to our plans. A French advance westward of Tahure failed.

A German official communiqué today reported: Between Arras and the Oise, the British and French forces occupied sections of our former positions, including Bapaume, Roye and Noyon, which we evacuated in accordance with our plans. Our covering troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

An attack made by the French, north of Chambrettes Farm, failed. The enemy lost twenty-two aeroplanes. We lost three.

A German official communiqué this evening reported: In the sections of territory we have voluntarily evacuated, between Arras and the Aisne, there has only been fighting at a few points between our covering troops and the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

Big French Gains

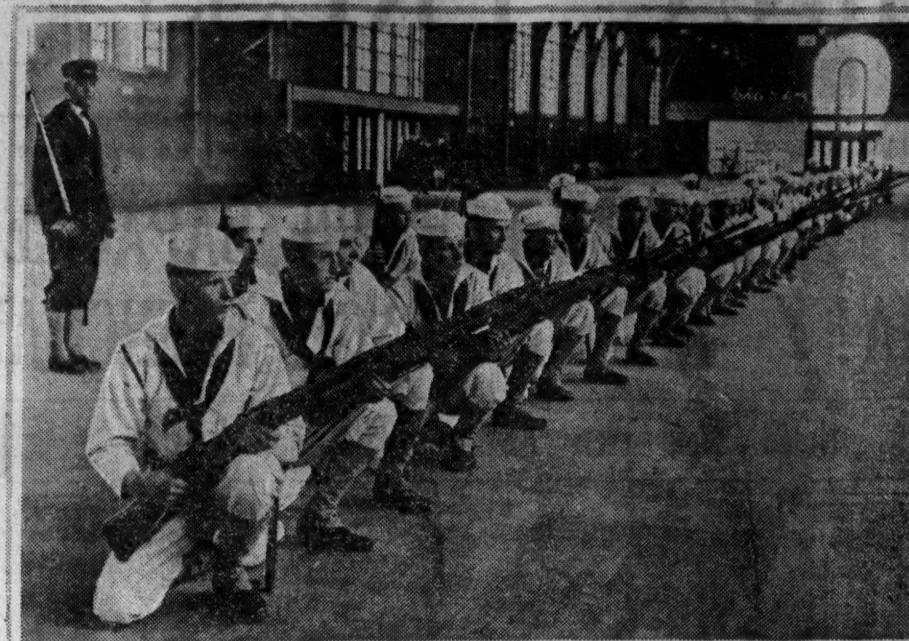
Paris, March 18.—The official communiqué issued on Friday afternoon reported: Our light detachments occupied points in front of our lines between the Oise and the Avre. We took twenty prisoners.

There has been a fairly lively action in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne. An enemy *coup-de-main* in the neighborhood of Cauchies Wood and Chambrettes Farm, on the right-bank of the Meuse, failed.

There were patrol encounters in Lorraine and Alsace, in the sectors of Bures and Seppois-le-Haut.

Our detachments, continuing vigorously to press the enemy, again made progress north of the Avre and between the Avre and the Oise, on a front of more than twenty kilometers, to a depth, at certain points,

Making Future Tars Out of Middle-Westerners



The above photograph shows the men of the Illinois Naval Militia at their armory at Lake Bluff, Illinois, preparing for service that may eventually bring them aboard the fighting men-of-war of the United States.

According to Navy Department officials, the Illinois Naval Militia ranks among the best of the sea-going militia units in the United States.

of more than four kilometers. We took 100 prisoners.

An attack made by the Germans, north-west of Berry-au-Bac, was smashed up by our fire. Some fractions of the enemy, which succeeded in entering a portion of our trenches, were driven out immediately with the bayonet.

We made substantial progress, by means of grenades, in the region west of Maisons-de-Champagne and captured several portions of trenches. A lively artillery action continues throughout this sector and in the direction of Auberive.

Germans Lose Heavily

A brisk struggle developed east of the Meuse, in the region of Ferme-Chambonnes. Several attempts made by the enemy against one of our trenches were finally repulsed, after a series of advances and retirements. The Germans sustained appreciable losses.

We carried out several successful raids, west of the Meuse, in Cheppy Wood, Bois Le Prete and near Reminoville, west of Pont-au-Mousson and also at Sudelkopf, in Alsace. We took some prisoners.

Numerous air-fights occurred. Eight enemy aeroplanes were brought down, three by Captain Guyenemer, whose total is now thirty-four.

The communiqué in the evening reported: We continued to progress on both banks of the Avre and took prisoners. There have been severe artillery actions between Soissons and Rethel.

Refuse Battle

The communiqué yesterday evening reported: On the whole front, between Andechy and the Oise, the enemy, refusing battle, have, under our pressure, abandoned the powerfully and scientifically fortified lines they have occupied for two years. Our advance today continued rapidly.

Our patrols entered Roye, pursuing the enemy, who blew up the cross-roads and the streets. 300 inhabitants, whom the Germans had no time to remove, gave our troops an ovation.

We also occupied Lassigny and reached and passed, north-east of that town, the Roye to Noyon road, at several points. The prisoners taken during the pursuit have not yet been counted.

There have been severe artillery actions in the Champagne and on the right of the Meuse. In reprisal for the burning of Bapaume, a French aeroplane today bombed Frankfurt-on-Main.

Pursuit is Unchecked

The communiqué this afternoon reported: We made important progress between the Avre and the Oise, gaining possession of the whole of the ground between our old lines and the Roye to Noyon road, from Lagny to Lagny Height. Lively engagements with detachments of the enemy's rear-guards ended in our ovation.

Our cavalry forced a Turkish column, which was retiring towards Kermanshah, into the roadless mountains. We captured a bridge westward of Kermanshah.

The enemy attacked in the region of Stanislavov. Our counter-attacks drove them out. We dislodged the Turks from a fortified summit westward of Kermanshah.

Russians Still Gaining Territory from Turks

Occupy Three More Villages in Persia; Drive Foes Into Trackless Mountains

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Washington, March 16.—A battalion of United States infantry, stationed in Porto Rico, has suddenly been rushed to the Panama Canal. No explanation is given by the War Department.

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THINK HOLLWEG KNEW OF RUSSIAN MOVEMENT WHEN WARNED PRUSSIA

Call for Democratisation increases; Germany and Austria apprehensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, March 16.—Herr Hoffmann, a member of the Socialist Party, caused a great commotion in the Prussian Diet, yesterday, by his strong denunciation of the Government. He said that the Imperial German Chancellor was merely the fig-leaf of military absolutism.

"The Russian Revolution should be a 'Mene! mene! tekel! upharshin!' for our rulers." He attributed the alleged existence of thirty thousand cases of smallpox in north Germany to underfeeding and was condemning German ruthless submarine warfare when the debate was closed.

The German Press generally is reserved in its comments on the Revolution in Russia, but the impression is growing that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech in the Prussian Diet, when he hinted at the need for the democratisation of Germany after the war, was caused by his knowledge of events in Petrograd.

The Frankfurter Zeitung seems to think so. It says that the democratisation of Germany must come, because it is the will of the German people and it points to the Revolution in Petrograd as an example of the result of the opposite policy.

There is a unanimous absence of anything approaching satisfaction in the German press over the Revolution in Russia in its bearing towards the war. Indeed, it is generally acknowledged that the new regime is likely to prosecute hostilities with greater vigor than the one which has been overthrown, against which the German papers comment that one of the principal charges was its taint of Germanism.

The Vienna newspapers express the opinion that the Revolution will have world-wide effects.

Copenhagen, March 17.—The German Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts warns the Germans that the Revolution in Russia is not rioting in order to obtain peace, but the work of super-patriots, the success of whom will strengthen the Anglo-Russian Alliance.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung says that, if the Revolution is the work of Milikoff, as appears to be the case, then the career of Grand Duke Nicholas is not yet at an end, for he is said to embody the feeling against Germany "and then we shall have war to the knife."

Berne, March 16.—Telegrams from Vienna state that the news of the Revolution in Petrograd has excited considerable apprehension in political circles in Austria and Hungary.

'We Bring War With Germany,' Says Gerard

So Confident of German-American Loyalty, He Would Lead Regiment

(Reuter's Agency War Service) New York, March 16.—Mr. James W. Gerard, the late American Ambassador at Berlin, was greeted with popular demonstrations on his arrival. He made a speech at the City Hall, in which he said: "We bring war with Germany!"

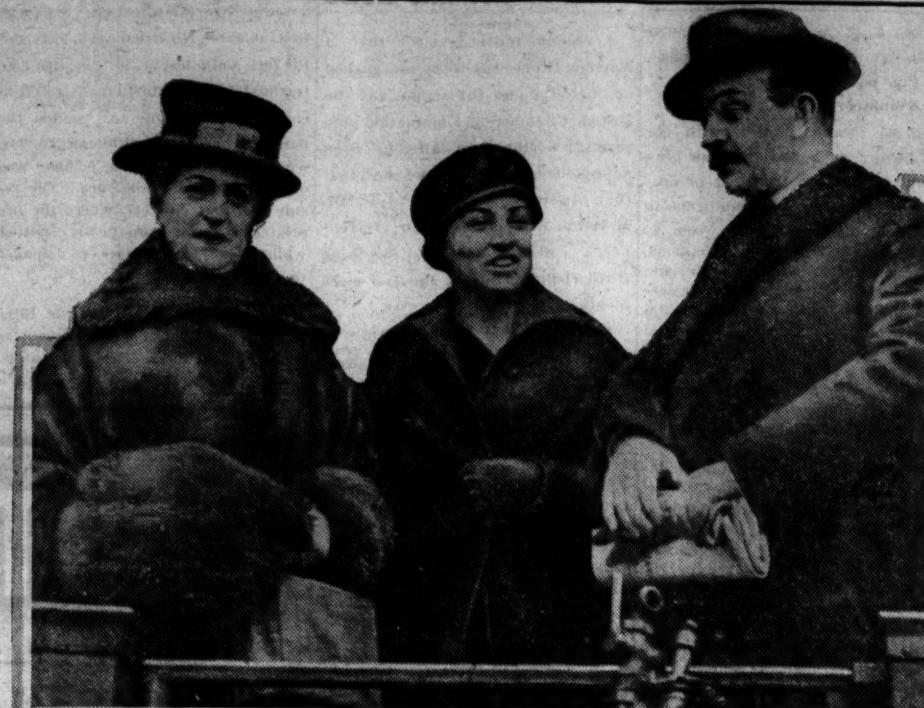
He expressed his confidence in most German-Americans and declared that he would lead a regiment of such without feeling he would be shot in the back.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Eastern Extension Co.
March:
12th—Wong, K., 178 Park Road; London.
12th—Armenak Tuindjier, Specie bank; Alexandria.
14th—Bouman; Shameen.
16th—Lillie Baxley, Passenger Shidzuokamaru; Hongkong.
16th—Lillie Baxley; Shidzuokamaru; Hongkong.
17th—Doverar; Sydney.
The G. N. Telegraph Co., Ltd.
February:
16th—Wayan; Tokio.
16th—Tingfung; Hongkong.
16th—Neachungzung; Kobe.
24th—Kim Russky Postvyyok; Iastchik; Vladivostock.
28th—Kwangyuenmow; Hongkong.

March:
3rd—Tuwah; Hongkong.
7th—Walter Longwell, Astor; Yokohama.
9th—Bouman; Hongkong.
6th—Cecil Spence, passenger, Ten-yomaru; Kobe.
12th—Russian Engineer Potapoff; Vladivostock.
15th—Chaoanloo; Amoy.

Count and Countess von Bernstorff Off for Germany



COUNTESS VON BERNSTORFF, PRINCESS HATZFELDT & COUNT VON BERNSTORFF. (C. F. S.)
Above is a photograph taken of Count and Countess von Bernstorff and the Princess von Hatzfeld (center) upon their arrival at Hoboken to board the steamer Frederik VIII, which was to take the late Ambassador and his suite back to Germany.

Elaborate precautions were taken by police, secret service men and members of the neutrality squad to protect the party from cranks. The co-operation of Great Britain, France and neutral countries was required in order that Germany might get her own Ambassador safely home.

BRITISH WOMEN VOTE FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Queen and Dominions Representatives' Wives Attend Monster Demonstration

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 17.—The Queen was present this afternoon at a crowded meeting of women held at the Albert Hall in favor of National Service. The occupants of the Royal Box included the wives of the representatives of the Dominions. The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

Zeppelin Destroyed After Raid on Paris

Fleeting, Crippled, from Aeroplane, Is Dropped by Shell; All Its Crew Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 17.—An official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: At 5.30 this morning, Zeppelin L.39, which had flown over the region of Paris, was hit by our anti-aircraft guns at a height of 3,500 meters above Compiegne and fell, on fire, into the town-gardens. All the crew perished. Neither the fall of the airship nor the explosion of her bombs did any damage.

M. Butin, the Deputy of Compiegne, says that, when the Zeppelin L.39 was falling, four of the crew threw themselves out and came crashing to the ground. The metal buttons on the clothes of the crew enabled the French to identify the vessel as a naval airship, with a cubic capacity of 50,000 meters, similar to those last brought down in England.

The Zeppelin fell on a wall separating two gardens and is a mass of formless debris.

London, March 18.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that the Zeppelin L.39 was staggering homewards, winged, with a French aeroplane overhauling it, when it was sighted from Compiegne, at daybreak. An incendiary shell from an anti-aircraft battery hit the stern of the airship, which, in a few seconds, was a blazing torch. Its cargo of bombs exploded before the vessel reached the ground.

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U. S. Naval and Military Forces, as Viewed by British Experts

The American Navy

(By The Times Naval Correspondent)

Under the impulse of a movement for national preparedness during the past few months, the United States has lately formulated plans for an important extension of her naval power.

The motive of the new policy, although primarily defensive, has been announced as an intention to restore to the American War Fleet the position of second place among the navies of the world which it occupied until the large expansion of the German Fleet became operative about eight years ago. There can be no doubt that American opinion has been largely impressed by the naval events of the war, and that it has been felt that, as the strongest neutral nation, the United States must augment her maritime forces if her influence was to be exerted with the weight due to her position in the council of nations. To a greater degree must this apply if she should be forced by circumstances to become involved in the war.

With the assent of the President, the authority of law has been given to many measures making for an increased preparedness in the use of America's chief weapon both for offence and defence. Plans have been laid for the prompt utilization of all the shipyards, engineering works, and manufacturing centers for the production of war material and munitions. Systems of patrol &c., for the protection of harbors, the coastwise traffic, and the trade routes have been worked out, the means selected and scheduled, and orders only are necessary to put them into execution. The maintenance of the Fleet on active service has been investigated, revised lists of clothing, provisions, and fuel compiled, and routes to naval centers, with transportation facilities, studied and arranged for. Much has been done in connection with the supply of a naval reserve force for employment in the Fleet, and also with the enrolment of a naval coast defence reserve, in the establishment of which owners of yachts and motor-boats have expressed their willingness to co-operate. An inventions board was also instituted about 18 months ago, with Mr. T. A. Edison as its chairman, for the mobilization of the inventive genius of the American nation. Finally, a vast programme of construction, covering the years 1917-1921, has been adopted, which aims at a standard of 48 battleships of the Dreadnought type. No ship of this projected increase has yet been laid down, but contracts have been or are about to be placed for 82 vessels to be begun by July 1 next. However, for present purposes the armored naval strength of the United States includes only those vessels which had been authorized before the war.

Battleships and Cruisers

As regards relative position in battleship strength, the last official return issued by the British Admiralty before the war showed that of vessels under 20 years of age America possessed 30, as compared with the 35 of Germany and 58 of Great Britain. There are no battle-cruisers in the United States Fleet, of which type Germany and England had four and nine ships respectively in 1914; but of armored cruisers America had 17, as compared with nine German and 47 British. Of the completed battleships, eight were Dreadnoughts, all armed with the 12in. gun, the most modern being the Arkansas, of 26,000 tons. Since that date there have been added six Dreadnoughts, all armed with the 14in. gun, these being the Texas and New York, of 27,000 tons, the Nevada and Oklahoma, of 27,500 tons, the Pennsylvania and Arizona, of 31,400 tons. The last-named pair carry twelve 14in. guns.

There are building five other battleships, three of which are more than half completed. It was not until some time after the war had begun that the naval authorities fully recognized the value of the battleship, and in the new programme six of these vessels are included. At present, however, apart from the battleships, the only other vessels protected by side armor are the older and slower types of armored cruiser, of which the most modern are the four ships of the Tennessee class, of 14,500 tons, carrying as their principal weapon four 10in. guns. These vessels were completed in 1906-8.

The American Fleet is somewhat deficient of fast light cruisers. Only three vessels of this scouting type have been laid down during the past 10 years. These three ships were completed in 1908 and have a speed of about 26 knots. They carry an armament of two 5in. and smaller guns. Out of the 16 light cruisers which appear on the effective list, these are the only vessels which approach in speed and power the numerous fast light cruisers which have been added to the British and German navies in recent years. That the need for this class of vessels has been realized is shown by the inclusion in the new shipbuilding programme of four vessels of the type of 35 knots speed, with an armament of eight 6in. guns and 12 torpedo tubes. Each of these is to carry four aeroplanes, and their construction will no doubt be accelerated.

Destroyers and Submarines

The destroyer flotilla contains about 70 effective vessels, all of which have been launched since 1900. For some time past it has been usual to construct six every year. The latest boats completed are the Allen, Davis, Rowan, Sampson, Shaw, and Wilkes—it being the custom to name them after American seamen—and these belonged to the 1915 program. They have a displacement of 1,110 tons, a speed of about 30 knots, and carry four 4in. guns, with four twin torpedo tubes. They are thus powerful and swift boats, being superior to the British destroyers of the 'L' class of the 1912 program, the last in commission before the war. It is not possible, however, to compare these latest American boats with contemporary vessels turned out from European yards, as particulars of the latter have not been divulged. The American destroyer flotilla has been subjected to severe tests under all weather conditions, and has fulfilled every demand made upon it. Six boats made the world cruise eight years ago.

At an early date the United States began the building of submarines, putting afloat four vessels are far back as 1901. The influence of the war is shown by the inclusion in the new programme of nine fleet submarines and 58 coast submarines. There are now in use about 50 boats, and 31 more are in hand, including several of over 1,000 tons displacement. These vessels, it is reported, are to have a speed of 20 knots on the surface and 12 knots submerged, with an armament of ten torpedo tubes and some 12-pounder guns. With the resources at her disposal in the shape of both Government yards and private establishments the United States should be able quickly and largely to supplement her torpedo flotilla. Forming part of the active Atlantic Fleet, there are 48 destroyers and 23 submarines, each force being under a rear-admiral.

Aircraft and Personnel

The United States Navy possesses something more than the nucleus of an aviation service. Both in personnel and material, though not in numbers, it compares favorably with those of the European Powers. Its first dirigible airship was delivered in December last from the Connecticut Aircraft Company to the naval

aeronautical station at Pensacola for the final flying tests. This vessel is of the nonrigid type, and has a length of 175ft., with a lift of approximately 7,000lb. It is designed for a speed of between 25 and 30 miles per hour, with an endurance at full speed of two hours, and has a passenger-carrying capacity of seven men.

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the keen spirit and efficiency of the personnel of the United States Navy. No Fleet is subjected to a higher standard of sea training, and the gunnery proficiency of their seamen is a matter upon which the people of the United States may well be proud. There is everything to justify the confidence which the country reposes in its naval strength. Perhaps an increase in the enlisted force is its most urgent need. In this respect it is significant that to afford a crew for the Arizona, the Vermont, Kansas, and New Hampshire were placed in reserve. Indication of the remedies proposed is to be found in the arrangement made to enrol in the Fleet Reserve some 700 or 800 seamen employed in ship navigating the Great Lakes.

The American Army

(By The Times Military Correspondent)

The military forces of the United States consist of a Regular Army and an organised Militia, or National Guard. The geographical departments for the administration and inspection of both are the Eastern, Central, Southern, Western, Philippines, and Hawaiian. The authorised strength of the Regular Army, since the vote of an increase last year, is 4,847 officers and 111,305 other ranks. Of these, there are at present some 68,000 in the United States, but after deducting 20,000 coast artillery, 12,000 staff corps and departments, and 7,000 miscellaneous, there remain not more than 29,000 as a balance of mobile troops. The remainder of the Regulars are in the Philippines, Hawaii, the Canal zone, China, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Vera Cruz.

There is, on paper, a divisional organisation which includes both Regulars and Militia, but actually divisions are not formed until war breaks out, though the Militia are organised into 12 divisions, Nos. 5 to 16 inclusive, by areas, and each of these divisions includes 8,000 infantry. Theoretically, a Field Army consists of three divisions—9 brigades, 27 regiments, 81 battalions, 36,450 infantry. The division in this theoretical organisation includes 12,150 infantry, and with the addition of artillery, engineers and services, amounts to something under 20,000 men all ranks.

The infantry are at present composed of 31 regiments, making up 92 battalions. In war each battalion has four companies of 110 men, or 1,320 per regiment, but the peace strength of the battalion is only 350 and no proper reserve exists. The cavalry number 15 regiments, with an average strength of 980 all ranks. There are but three battalions of engineers, with an average strength of 640 men. The artillery have only 38 batteries, of which 18 are field and 12 mountain, but there is a numerous coast artillery of 170 companies serving guns ranging from 3in. to 16in., and the heavy artillery of an Army may be created from this service. Many officers of the Army are in civil employment, and the establishments are always below strength.

The Militia

The Militia is composed of units only of the different arms—e.g., regiments, battalions, and companies of infantry, troops of cavalry, batteries of artillery. The nominal strength is 150,000. The war strength of the Eastern Department Militia is 130,000, and there are believed to be not more than 20,000 Militia in the rest of the United States. By July of last year 24,000 Militia were on the Mexican border, and 58,000 more were assembled in concentration camps, but to make up the establishments some 48,000 recruits were

needed. The Army of the United States is the Army of her policy, and this policy was peace.

The Volunteer Army

But the United States, with her own history as a warning, has been careful to preserve the right of calling up if need be all her citizens to arms. All able-bodied men from 18 to 45 are, with certain exceptions, Militiamen according to statute, and are liable to be called upon to perform military duty in the Militia service of the various States and Territories and in the District of Columbia. The compulsory clauses of the Act are not enforced in time of peace, and service in the Militia, as in the Regular Army, is entirely voluntary.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy. In time of emergency, of which he himself is the judge, he may call out for service, within or without the United States, any number of the organised Militia that he may deem necessary. In other words, the call of the President transfers the organised Militia from their State to the Federal service for general purposes, and it is then considered to belong to that branch of the United States forces known in time of war as the Volunteer Army. In war, or when war is imminent, the Regular Army may, after the Militia has been called out, be further augmented by volunteers whose term of enlistment would probably be for the duration of the war. At the time of the census of 1910 there were over 20,000,000 men liable for service. There are, however, constitutional difficulties in the way of calling out the organised Militia and of sending it to a foreign country as part of an army of occupation, either in case of war or of intervention, unless as an incident of its use in repelling invasion or in executing laws which may be extended over the territory in question.

Observations

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd., of Denmark, advises the public that from April 1, until further notice, the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of \$0.32 to equal Fr. 1.00.

Rehearsals for choral works conducted by Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus.B., are to be commenced today in the Cathedral School; Ladies 5-15; gentlemen 6 p.m. punctually. Copies of the numbers may be had for rehearsal and for private use at those times.

Mrs. E. Manico Gull, whose husband has recently gone home to offer his services to the British Government, is remaining for the present in Weihaiwei.

The United States has some great advantages if war comes. She is self-contained and not exposed to serious attack. She is populous and wealthy. Potential internal difficulties may vanish, or be easily overcome if the country is united. A capable General Staff exists to point out the way to be followed, and the West Point training and discipline will assert themselves in a Volunteer Army grouped round the regular cadres. The warlike industries which have been expanded or created for the service of the belligerents will be at America's disposal, and if she elects to aid the cause it is merely a question of time and will for her to prove that the old fire is not extinct. If the aid of the United States will be more immediately useful in finance and on the seas, the eventual employment of an Army in support of policy must be foreseen.

DR. MALCOLM TO HEAD CHEFOO NURSING HOME

A recent report stated that a

Nursing Home was to be established at Chefoo, under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce, and that a doctor had already been approached. It is now learned that the physician referred to is Dr. Malcolm, who has been Dr. Daverton's colleague at the Shantung Road Hospital during the last eight months.

Dr. Malcolm is a Canadian, who

has been in China for some years, and has had a wide experience in sanitarium work at home. He is leaving this week for Chefoo, at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce and the members of the British community there.

Cases where a change of air, for

general health's sake, and also cases

of convalescence after illness, would

be greatly helped by the establish-

ment of a nursing home or sanitar-

ium; and Chefoo, by reason of its

good seaside climate, and easy access

from other China ports, would seem

to be a suitable place for it. If the

enterprise of the Chefoo British

Chamber of Commerce is successful,

they will have conferred a great

benefit, only on themselves, but upon all the European and American

communities in China.

News Brevities

Members are reminded that the annual general meeting of the Automobile Club of China will take place on the 22nd inst.

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A fire alarm received from the Central bell tower at 2.17 yester-

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French remedy for all irregularities. This is the first sign of any irregularity of the stomach and bowels. It is to be administered.

Those who are not able to take

it in tablets may take it in

water or in capsules.

It is to be taken in

water or in capsules.

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Judge Rummy

By Tad



HOW BERLIN HEARD UNITED STATES HAD BROKEN RELATIONS

German Leaders Held Responsible for Eventualities; People Confident

Amsterdam, February 5.—A delayed Dutch agency telegram from Berlin says that the B. Z. am Mittag appeared yesterday with a delay of half an hour and published the important news that President Wilson had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. The news was received via Holland. Although the paper said that official confirmation had not been received, and the correspondent says that he had not been received at 6:30 yesterday evening, no one doubted the truth of the news.

After the appearance of the announcement people formed groups and discussed the report. Feeling was generally calm, determined, and full of confidence. People said Germany's leaders, the Kaiser, the Imperial Chancellor, Marshal von Hindenburg, and General Ludendorff would not have taken this step without estimating all eventualities. Having the firmest confidence in their leadership they awaited the development of events. The seriousness of the situation was not denied, but the resolution to continue unrestricted submarine warfare remained unchanged. This being considered the only means of enforcing the peace proposals rejected by the Entente. Although President Wilson's step was viewed resolutely, the rupture of relations was in no sense regarded as a declaration of war.

Official circles regret that President Wilson considered it necessary to take this step and that he had not distinguished himself by being a good German good will on one hand and the Entente's repelling attitude towards Germany's peace attempts on the other. It is hoped that President Wilson's words in his latest speech to other neutrals to follow the example of the United States will find no echo among European neutrals. German's measures are directed exclusively against the enemy.

German Hands Freed

The Cologne Gazette today points out that President Wilson, in referring to the exchange of Notes in the Sussex case, is right when he says that the German Government did not answer his last Note. He ought to have inferred from this silence that Germany did not recognize the standpoint therein stated, but persisted in her solemn declaration of May 4. The new situation of which the German Government then spoke has meantime arisen in every direction. Germany is thereby released from the obligations incurred towards the United States.

For the United States must not deceive herself on this point. Presid-

ent Wilson's step frees our hands. The extraordinary regards we had introduced in our blockade for the American shipping trade with England disappear. This will greatly lighten the work of our submarines. Now for the first time they will be able to prevent to their full ability American exports to England and France.

The rupture with the United States is regrettable because it means a breach between two countries connected by centuries of friendship, because the German people contributed with millions of its sons to the building up of the American nation, because in many hundred thousands of good American citizens the love of the old German home is not dead and has shown itself in this war to most brilliantly active. Wilson's declaration threatens us with war and signifies politically America's transfer to the camp of Germany's enemies. Neither frightens us, after Hindenburg has declared that "the whole military situation allows us to assume all the consequences which submarine warfare entail."

We believe wide circles of our people breathe again today and greet the Washington message with the exclamation, "Wilson has at last shown his colors. We are able at last to treat this enemy as an enemy and at last to oppose the ceaseless open and secret assistance to our adversaries by this false neutral with our most effective weapon."

To Be 'Forcibly Prevented'

The Cologne Gazette says that now that England has not renounced her hunger war Germany has no right to observe her promises to the United States. President Wilson would have acted logically had he recognized the justice of the German measures and allowed American ships to make use of the advantages offered them by Germany to avoid the blockaded region.

President Wilson has not done that. He has broken off relations, and thus employs a very strong measure of peaceful pressure. He threatens war if the first means are unsuccessful. The rupture of relations is regrettable, because the United States are no longer neutral. President Wilson's Government no longer remembers its duty to act as the leader of neutrals. Therefore, also, Germany is now compelled forcibly to prevent American shipping traffic in the forbidden region.

President Wilson's step does not bring war, for Congress alone can declare war.

Dr. L. Cugno, v.s., Veterinary Surgeon to the Italian Consulate General

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VAN, ARMENIAN CITY, IS CONQUERED BY RUSSIANS

Germans Concede Successes To
Allies at Monastir; 1,000
Bulgars Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, March 18.—The Russian forces have entered Van, in Armenia.

London, March 16.—A German official communiqué reports: Repeated and strong attacks made by the French, north-eastward and northward of Monastir, penetrated a narrow stretch of our front, westward of Nizopoli. Elsewhere they failed.

We repulsed French advances between Lake Ochrida and Lake Prespa.

Fighting continued northward of Monastir. The British have occupied the railway-station at Poroj, eastward of Lake Doiran.

Livelier fighting has occurred between Ochrida and Prespa Lake and northward of Monastir, but no decision was reached.

We repulsed strong French attacks between Ochrida and Prespa Lake. There was heavy mountain fighting north of Monastir. The heights remain in our possession.

A Bulgarian official communiqué reports: The enemy violently bombarded our positions, west and north of Monastir.

The communiqué admits that the French have succeeded in penetrating an advanced trench, south of the village of Megovo, north of Monastir.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters at Salonica states that, in the course of the last two days' fighting, over one thousand Bulgarians have been taken prisoners.

REPULSE AUSTRIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—An Italian official communiqué reports: We drove off, with heavy loss, an attack made by the enemy in Coalba Valley, in Sugana. On Friday night, the

enemy, with their heavy artillery, destroyed our defensive works in the position we gained in San Pellegrino Valley on the 4th and succeeded in occupying the upper portion.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuh M. Mar. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
• Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ... Mar. 31

For Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1

ANCIENT GOLD COINS IN SHIPMENT TO AMERICA

New York, Feb. 7.—For the first time since the beginning of the war a large consignment of Russian gold was received here yesterday for the account of the Allies. It is said some of the gold coins is of ancient date and has evidently remained in the Treasury at Petrograd for many years. It came via Montreal and is equivalent to about \$25,000,000. It was shipped from a Russian port on the Pacific to Vancouver, eliminating danger from German submarines.

The shipment is the largest received here this year for the account of the Allies. The total imports since Jan. 1 have been \$82,500,000. The gold is to stabilize the exchange rate and to supply no immediate advances attaches to the shipment further than that Great Britain and France desire to greatly strengthen their financial position in this country, to be prepared for any serious international condition that may develop.

As a result of the great demand by Great Britain for coinage, bar silver here yesterday advanced 15 cents an ounce, to 79 cents the highest price since the repeal of the Bland silver measure, in 1893. The rise reflected another big advance in London due to the scarcity of the metal there, said to have been caused by Germany's submarine activity.

An official despatch on Friday from Mesopotamia reported: After establishing posts on the left bank of the Tigris, thirty miles upstream, General Maude attacked the Turkish rear-guard on the right bank, fifteen miles northward of Bagdad, after a night march, on Wednesday and drove the enemy back three miles. The Turks continued to fall back and at dusk we occupied a portion of the town of Bakubah, on the right bank of the Diala.

Our machine-guns caused a fire on

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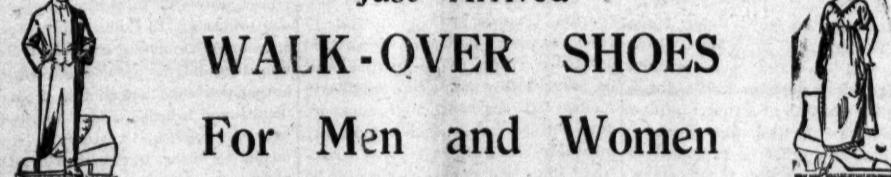
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WEATHER
Fine weather. Normal monsoon
along the whole coast.

DEATH
McINTOSH: On March 10, 1917, at
West Kilbride, Ayrshire, Scotland.
Mary, wife of Gilbert McIntosh (by
cable). 13141.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 20, 1917

Big News!
WITH the fall of Bagdad, the
torpedoing of three more
American ships, one at least without
warning, the abdication of the
Tsar of Russia and the great Ger-
man retreat on the West Front,
the current cup of news may be
said to be running over. To these
arresting events is to be added the
national railroad strike in America
with its unthinkable potentialities
and the immediate expectancy that
the United States and China will
enter the war on the side of the
Entente.

With the main phases of most of
these events we have dealt. The
capture of Bagdad has stirred both
the Christian and Moslem worlds
and is an event that may be inter-
preted as the beginning of the end
for Turkey. Tsar Nicholas has fled
to the Crimea, leaving his capital
in the hands of the Revolutionary
Government which appears to be
setting about its great task of
restoring order, succoring the
famine-stricken people, and prosecuting
the war with energy and efficiency.

As the full extent of the German
retreat becomes known, it de-
servesly takes first place in the
day's news. It is striking, it is
significant. It opens wide the door
for speculation as to its meaning.
The Germans come to bat with the
usual communiqué: "For military
reasons and according to pre-
arranged plans." That is their
official version of the retreat. But
in the Spring of 1915 and in the
Spring of 1916 no such military
reasons existed. This year, despite
all the German claims of the past
winter, these military reasons have
come to exist and the German
leaders are compelled to take them
into consideration.

We are not told what these military
reasons are. It is known that the
German civilian population has
been brought to the verge of starva-
tion and that there have been many
and serious strikes in the munition
factories; it is known that the Ger-
man army is short of many urgently
needed supplies, especially boots and
uniforms; it is known, from Luden-
dorff's juggling with his divi-
sions, that the man-power question
has at last become of harrying and
sinister concern.

Above and behind all this must be
a German war-weariness, a deadly,
overpowering hopelessness and de-
pression, the reaction from the
early confidence and buoyancy, a
certain psychological sense of
solitariness and ostracism—all
these brain-rats constantly gnawing
at the German spirit and the Ger-
man heart. And while the German
leaders have to combat all these
enemies, both mental and physical,
their opponents in the field do not
even have to think of them.

Still another consideration sug-
gests itself, this especially in view
of what has happened in Russia. It
may be taken for certain that the
powerful Socialist Party of Germany
is now in the saddle. What happened
in Russia can happen in Germany.
That thought, we think,
must be in everyone's mind. The
German people could get a reason-
able peace tomorrow by upsetting
their government. This they must
know. The Kaiser could prove his

patriotism and his anxiety for the
welfare of his people by abdicating,
thus sparing them further sacrifices
as useless as they are tragic. This
he must know. As the sole remaining
Autocrat of Europe, he also
must experience a sense of loneliness.
He can find company with Nicholas.
And misery loves company!

Tong Shao-yi's Opposition To A
Breach with Germany

(Peking Gazette)

In another column we publish a
translation of a joint telegram
which Mr. Tong Shao-yi and Mr.
Wen Tsung-yao, co-Director of the
Port of Pukow, transmitted to Parliament
on Saturday in opposition to the
Government policy against Germany.
It will be seen that Parliament
is urged to oppose any action
which is to be followed by China
either associating herself with
America or joining the Entente.
And this pacifist counsel is based on
the contention that a departure
from neutrality must lead China to
war against Germany, which will
result in internal disturbances with
disastrous consequences to Chinese
sovereignty. While this reasoning
is on the face of it exceedingly
feeble and unconvincing, there is an
absence in it of the extravagance
and irresponsibility which mark the
late messages sent by Dr. Sun Yat-
sen to Mr. Lloyd George and the
Chinese Parliament.

It is greatly to be regretted that
Mr. Tong Shao-yi has thought it
necessary to associate himself publicly
with Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the
latter's opposition to the course
which both the Government and
Parliament have decided to take
against Germany in connection with
the submarine issue. This opposition
argues such a complete absence
of acquaintance with the capital
facts of the international situation
in its relation to China that it is
not unlikely that confidence in Mr.
Tong Shao-yi as a political leader
of New China may be shaken. In
spite of much bitter criticism of the
man by Mandarins and foreigners,
a large number of western-educated
Chinese have been looking to Mr.
Tong Shao-yi as a leader under
whom this country would be able
to re-adjust its ancient life and
methods of work to the new
conditions and environment created by
foreign intercourse and influence.
It is held that such a re-adjustment
can only be effected under the
leadership of a Chinese who is
capable of realising that, within the
time at our disposal, the solution
of what is called the Chinese question
demands the assistance of
efficient foreigners. The question
is largely one of the modernisation
of our administrative system in the
sense of those principles which have
yielded efficiency and power to
Western states; and, seeing that
there are not sufficient Chinese who
can do the work, it is imperative
that we summon to our assistance
competent foreigners to be engaged
by us as servants and not as the
servants or agents of a foreign
Power or set of Powers. But
experience shows that it is utterly
useless to leave the engagement
and the use of such foreigners in
the hands of Chinese officials who
are wholly ignorant of the West
and incapable of understanding and
working with the foreigner. The
inevitable result must be the sort
of Gilbertian situation which we
are witnessing today in the Capital,
where a number of highly-paid
foreign advisers are daily clamoring
for work to do and are regarded
simply as nuisances by our Mandarins.

And this is not incomprehensible.
You can no more expect one of our
Mandarin quidnuncs to understand
and employ rightly a competent
foreigner than the latter can be
expected to fathom the curious
minds of a class of people who fancy
that they can repel Japanese aggression
in China by a lavish exhibition of "sincerity and frankness."
National salvation by the
modernisation of our administrative
system will never come to China as long as there are not
among our rulers Chinese who
know the West and can understand
and use foreigners in those departments
of state where Western
efficiency must be introduced in the
interests of good government. Not
a few Chinese see in Mr. Tong
Shao-yi such an one; and that is the
reason why they have been looking
forward to the day when he might
be called into the active service of
his country to assist in the modernisation
of our methods of administration.
But his opposition to a
course which—among its many
effects—is calculated to force the
Mandarins to realise the necessity
of such an administrative trans-
formation is not a little discouraging
and surprising.

The reason for this opposition of
Mr. Tong Shao-yi is so unconvincing
that a suggestion has been
made that the real ground of his
action is less a fear of internal
trouble following a rupture with
Germany than the party view that
the Government policy will
strengthen the Military party and
their political supporters to such a
degree that the latter will be in-
definitely entrenched in power.
This is certainly not an idle suggestion,
when it is remembered that
the political opponents of Mr. Tong
Shao-yi and his party will be in
possession of large sums of money
as a result of the Chinese action
against Germany. And there is no
need to dilate on the manifold uses
to which these sums will be applied
by people who are determined to
defeat Mr. Tong Shao-yi's party at
the Parliamentary elections due
some months hence. On this view
it seems to us that, if Mr. Tong
Shao-yi did not see his way to
challenge his political opponents
openly in his telegram, he ought to
have realised the futility of a mes-
sage, based on a reason that did
not correspond to reality; and he
ought to have directed his efforts
towards moving Parliament to
secure the proper and national
application of the money coming to
the hands of the Government as a
result of the breach with Germany.
Among other things, he
might have urged Parliament to
demand public pledges from the
Government that this money would
be applied, first, towards the
complete restoration of the credit of
the Bank of China and the cancella-
tion of the moratorium order and,
next, towards the effective
disbandment of the "superfluous
troops" who are at once a menace
to internal order and peace and an
insuperable obstacle to the imper-
ative re-organisation of Government
finance. If this had been done, Mr. Tong Shao-yi would have
been saved the despatch of a
message which hardly does his
knowledge of the internal conditions
of China credit and further
increases Entente distrust of him
as a statesman, besides weakening
his influence with those who—for
national reasons—would like to see
him assisting in the government of
the country.

It would be unreal for us to suggest
that the course of action to be
taken by the Government in connection
with the war is altogether free from danger.
It is not; and as we see it, there are at least three
dangers to be guarded against.
The first is that the transaction
may prove too big properly to be
handled by men unaccustomed to
foreign ways of thought and action.
The whole matter is essentially
foreign in origin and character and
can only be efficiently dealt with by
Western-trained Chinese with the
capacity to think and to act in
terms of a knowledge and experience
which no purely Chinese-trained
mind possesses. To apply
to this great business, the little empirical
rules of Mandarin statecraft is to invite at once the
laughter of the nations and grave
disaster to the future of China.
What Premier Tuan and his advisers
must understand—if they wish
truly to serve the interests of their
country—is that their education and training
do not enable them alone to deal with a problem which
may well demand the trained
intelligence of perhaps half-a-dozen
of the best brains of either England
or America. In the highest cause
of China they must be prepared to
take counsel with and, if necessary,
to subordinate their views—natur-
ally founded on a purely Chinese
envisagement of the matter—to
those of their own countrymen who
are in a position to measure the
mass and direction of the political
forces in operation in countries that
they themselves do not know.

The next danger is the creation
of any precedent in the course of
the negotiations connected with the
war which may tempt Japan to
claim as of right the direct or the
oblique control and direction of
Chinese foreign affairs. We have
repeatedly emphasised this danger;
and we have insisted that in all
Entente matters the Chinese
Government must consult the members
of the Entente as an allied
body and to cease preceding the
discussion of any question with the
representatives of the Entente in
Peking by any secret consultation in
Tokio between Mr. Chang Tsung-
hsiang, the Chinese Minister to
Japan, and Viscount Motono, the
Japanese Foreign Minister.

The third danger is the one
which we have already indicated—the
improper use, for party and
parliamentary purposes, of money
to be received as a result of the
Chinese action against Germany.
This danger can be eliminated by
Parliament insisting upon the pro-
duction of a special budget showing
the proposed application of the
money—which must include the
complete resumption of specie pay-
ment and the disbandment of troops
—and the rigid audit of the ex-
penditure by the Board of Audit,
assisted by its foreign advisers, to
be followed by a full report to
Parliament. Let this be done, and
at least one concrete advantage will
ensure to the country from China's
abandonment of her neutrality.

China And The Peace Conference: Problems Of Treaty Revision

By M. T. Z. Tsui, LL.D. (London)
Lecturer on International Law,
Tsing Hua College, Peking; and
Author of "The Legal Obligations
arising out of Treaty Relations between
China and Other States" (in
the press).

PART II.

International Garrisons

III.—The "Boxer" out rages must not
be suffered to occur again, so "The
Chinese government has conceded the
right to the Powers . . . to occupy
certain points, to be determined by an
agreement between them for the
maintenance of open communication
between the capital and the sea" (18).
The stationing of such international
garrisons, it cannot be gainsaid, strikes
directly at the center of authority. It
renders the territorial government
powerless to defend itself against any
hostile invasion, as any erection of
forts for the protection of the capital
will "impede free communication
between Peking and the sea." The
protocol itself mentions no date when the
legation guards as well as international
garrisons may be withdrawn (19), but it appears that their maintenance
is conditional upon the powers' conception of the ability of
China to afford the legations adequate
protection (20).

Low Tariff

IV.—When foreign goods enter
Chinese ports they pay a duty of only
5% *ad valorem* (21), although since
1902, when the import tariff was last
revised, certain goods have been as-
sessed on their specific values. This
assessment is admittedly meager, in
view of the fact that the maximum
duties at present collected are based
on the average values ruling in 1897-
1899 (22). Considering the increase in
recent years in the price of all com-
modities, the duty as actually levied
is therefore somewhat less than 4%
ad valorem; whereas Chinese goods
entering other countries are dutiable
to the extent of from 20% to 40%.
Moreover, when duty has once been
paid on imported articles, they may be
re-exported within three years, without
further payment, if they are destined
for another open port; or the
merchant may apply for a draw-
back certificate entitling him to a
refund of the amount originally paid,
if the goods are bound for a foreign
port. If the merchant exports Chinese
goods to foreign countries, the export
duty is similarly levied at 5% *ad
valorem*.

Coasting Trade & Inland Navigation

V.—The coasting trade as well as
the navigation of inland waters are
privileges usually reserved in the
countries for the subjects of the
territorial government; in China, however,
they are both enjoyable by the
alien (23). The former privilege is
granted in these terms:—"Chinese
produce may be carried coastwise
from one open port to another on
paying Tariff duty at the port of ship-
ment and coast-trade duty (the
amount of which shall be one-half of
the Tariff duty) at the port of dis-
charge. Chinese produce brought in
from another port, if re-exported
coastwise within twelve months, will
be entitled to a drawback certificate
for the half-duty paid, and no export
duty will be charged on shipment;
but the one-half Tariff duty or coast-
trade duty will again be charged at
the port of discharge" (24). The
latter privilege is granted as follows:
—"British merchant ships shall have
authority to trade upon the Yangtze
River" (25). Since 1888 this con-
cession has been considerably enlarged,
until today the alien may
navigate for trading purposes the
greater portion of China's inland
waters.

It is claimed that such right of
inland navigation also applies to foreign
warships, since "British ships of
war coming for no hostile purposes,
or being engaged in the pursuit of
pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all
ports within the dominions of the
Emperor of China and shall receive every
facility for the purchase of provisions,
procuring water, and, if occasion
requires, for the making of repairs" (26).
Moreover, it is contended that such a
right carries with it the additional
privilege of making hydro-
graphic investigations in any Chinese
ports. Thus in 1890, the right having
been challenged in the case of a
French man-of-war which had been
engaged in surveying and sounding
one of the non-open or closed ports,
it was unanimously held by the foreign
representatives at Peking that it
was a treaty right. Colonel Denby,
the United States minister, reported
the matter to his government and
remarked that, as China had no
scientific officers, she had no good
reason to object to the completion of
the humanitarian work of sounding
and charting her coasts by foreign
officers, although "the great maritime
territorial sovereign is absolved from
blame. *Nemo tenetur ad impossibile*."
He continued:—"It happens that we are the only nation

that has a treaty which by just
intendment may be held to include this
subject. The 9th article of the treaty
of June 18, 1858, reads as follows:—
"Whenever national vessels of the
United States of America, in cruising
along the coast and among the ports
opened for trade for the protection of
the commerce of their country, or for
the advancement of science, shall
arrive at or near any of the ports of
China, the commanders of said ships
and the superior local authorities of
government shall, if it be necessary,
hold intercourse on terms of equality,"
etc. (27). This appears to be a rather
exaggerated view, since the word
"port" according to the context of
the treaties, refers merely to open
ports or treaty ports, within which
these public ships may be stationed
for the protection of their nationals
commerce. The work of sounding
and charting the Chinese coast may
be humanitarian; but the consent of
the territorial government should at
least be obtained.

Most-Favored-Nation Clause

VI.—Under the most-favored-nation
clause, China is not to discriminate
one alien against another, but all for-
eigners must be treated on the same
footing in such matters as tariff im-
posts, right of trade, commerce and
navigation, etc. If any modifications
are to be introduced thereto, such
amendments will likewise be applied to
all, and whatever extensions thereof
are granted to one state will *ipso facto*
be enjoyed by all. Moreover, this
clause is also invoked against the
nationals of the grantor. According-
ly, China may impose a tax on the
articles manufactured by the alien in
its ports, but "such tax shall neither be
other than that paid by the
Chinese subjects, nor higher" (28).
Or it may prohibit an alien vessel
from navigating a particular inland
waterway, provided the regulation is
equally applicable to a Chinese vessel
(29). In 1890 an attempt was made to
subsidise the China Merchants
Steamship Navigation Company, a
Chinese concern operating in competi-
tion with foreign companies, by
remitting a portion of the import
duties on goods imported by native
merchants in their vessels, as well as
relaxing the customs examination
regulations relating to the personal
effects of Chinese officials travelling
therein. When it was subsequently
discovered that these exemptions
would constitute an evasion of Article
III of the American treaty of 1880,
which provides that no other or higher
duties will be imposed upon American
vessels or cargoes "than are imposed
or levied on vessels or cargoes of any
other nation or on those of Chinese
subjects," they were however rescinded
upon the protest of the British
minister (30).

Special Protection

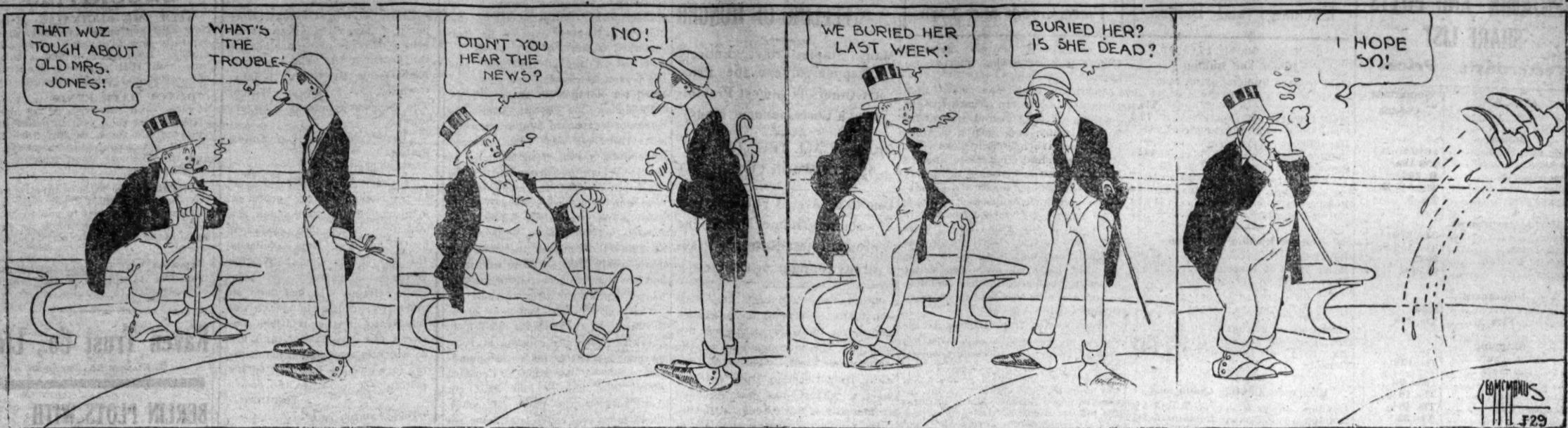
VII.—In all treaties it is provided
that the subjects or citizens of the
contracting parties shall each within
the dominions or territories of the
other enjoy full protection in person
and property. In China, however, the
alien enjoys a special right of protection,
according to which the territorial
authorities shall defend him from all
insults and injuries, and if his dwellings
or property be threatened or attacked
by mobs, incendiaries or other violent
or lawless persons, the local
authorities, on the requisition of his
consul, shall immediately dispatch a
military force to disperse the rioters,
apprehend the guilty individuals, and
punish them with the utmost rigor
of the law (31). This right is further
extended to imply that no embargo
shall be placed by the territorial
authorities on his vessels and property;
"nor shall they be seized or
forever detained for any pretence of
the public service; but they shall be
suffered to prosecute their commerce
in quiet, and without molestation or
embarrassment" (32). Even in time of
war between the territorial government
and a third state, the right shall
remain intact. The liability of the
territorial government is predicated only
where he could have foreseen as well
as prevented the awkward consequences.
If the actual violence could not have been either foreseen or avoided by any exercise of vigilance
on his part or that of his officers, the
territorial sovereign is absolved from
blame. *Nemo tenetur ad impossibile*.
To hold him to strict accountability in
all cases is to compel him to place

the shoulders of China, and the in-
justice of holding her to absolute
responsibility becomes at once ap-
parent.

Then there is the question of ex-
orbitant claims for compensation and
indemnification. When the Chinese
government demanded an indemnity
for the losses of Chinese residents in
Rock Springs (Wyoming), twenty-
eight of whom had been massacred
and fifteen wounded by some 150
armed alien miners, Secretary Bayard
replied as follows:—"The government
of the United States recognises in the
fullest sense the honorable obligation
of its treaty stipulations, the duties of
international amity and equity, not trans-
muted by technical rulings not limited
by statute. But among such obligations
are not the re

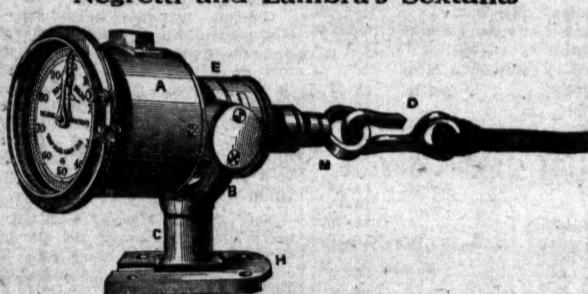
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Hirsbrunner & Co.

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Chart Room ClocksBarometers, Thermometers, Hygrometers,
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Walker's 'Cherub' Ship Logs

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Everything pertaining to navigation. Send for Catalogue.

China And The
Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 6)

through the avenues of justice marked out for the reparation of such wrongs. The doctrine of the non-liability of the United States for the acts of individuals committed in violation of its laws is "clear as to acts of its own citizens, and *a fortiori* in respect of aliens who abuse the privilege accorded them of residence in our midst by breaking the public peace and infringing upon the rights of others" (37). But for the murder of two German missionaries in Shantung in 1898, Germany obtained the lease of Kiaochow Bay, and for the death of a French priest in the same year, France obtained an indemnity of Hk. Tls. 450,000,000 (167,500,000), which is to include the liquidation of the various allied governments' expenses involved in their joint military expedition (40). The amortisation is to spread over thirty-nine years and to bear interest at 4% per annum, so that by 1940 the total indemnity paid will have amounted to Hk. Tls. 982,238,150 (f147,385,722).

(Note: Part III in this discussion will be published tomorrow.)

claims were also demanded and paid under protest, so much so that in 1900 the Commission on Indemnities, appointed by the foreign representatives to examine the claims to be presented to the Chinese government in respect of foreign losses arising out of the "Boxer" troubles, decided to abrogate the former practices and laid down that "damages shall not be claimed, except in cases which are immediate and direct consequences of the anti-foreign movement" (39). Even then China has to pay an indemnity of Hk. Tls. 450,000,000 (167,500,000), which is to include the liquidation of the various allied governments' expenses involved in their joint military expedition (40). The amortisation is to spread over thirty-nine years and to bear interest at 4% per annum, so that by 1940 the total indemnity paid will have amounted to Hk. Tls. 982,238,150 (f147,385,722).

(Note: Part III in this discussion will be published tomorrow.)

18. Art. 9, 1901 International Protocol.

19. According to Art. 8 of the Japanese treaty of 1908, when such withdrawal shall take place, a place shall be set apart in the inner city of Peking for international trade and residence.

20. Of late years a few states have either withdrawn their troops or cut down their number. Russia, for example, proposed to the other powers and actually executed such a withdrawal in December, 1913.

21. Those goods entering China by the overland routes—e.g., from Russia, Burmah, Annam, etc.—pay only two-thirds of the levy at the maritime custom houses.

22. Art. 6, 1901 International Protocol.

23. Coasting trade is, however, denied to Mexican subjects, unless their own government is prepared to reciprocate the like privilege.—Art. 11, Mexican 1899.

24. Art. 44, Danish 1863.

25. Art. 10, British 1858.

26. Art. 52, British 1858. See the case of the American gunboat *Villalobos*, in U. S. For. Rel., 1893, 55-90.

27. U. S. For. Rel., 1890, 193-196. The minister's attitude was approved.

28. Art. 3, Japanese 1896.

29. Art. 4, British 1902, supplementary regulations.

30. Lord Curzon, Problems of the Far East, 337.

31. Art. 11, American 1858; Art. 18, British 1858.

32. Art. 28, American 1844; Art. 12, French 1858. Of course, in the event of hostilities, the territorial sovereign cannot be denied his *jus angarie*, so long as he makes suitable amends.

33. Art. 10, Mexican 1899.

34. Cf. Moore, Digest of International Law, VII, 1022; 1. Am. Journal Int. Law (1907) 26-45; *ibid.*, 1913, 497-520, 724-766; *ibid.*, 1914, 802-852.

35. "China, indeed, regardless of treaties, has in innumerable cases been held to a degree of responsibility amounting to a guarantee of the security of persons and property of aliens.... In other words, liability is predicated on the *failure* to prevent the injury, regardless of the *ability* to prevent it. This practice overlooks the principle that an alien visiting unstable countries assumes a certain measure of risk, and compels the weaker nations, like China and Morocco, to assume a certain degree of guarantee for the safety of aliens."—Borchard, Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad (1915), 222, 215.

36. Cf. Moore, op. cit. VI, 1032-1049; and the rules adopted by the Institute of International Law in 1900, in 18 Annuaire, 254-256.

37. U. S. For. Rel., 1886, 166. An indemnity ex gratia was eventually paid.

38. R. S. Gundry, in the *Forthnightly Review*, September, 1899, 461.

39. British Blue Book, China, 1902, No. 1, 46-49.

40. Of its share of G.324,440,778.81 the United States has since waived its claim to G.311,855,286.12, which sum the Chinese government has set aside for the education of its students in that country. See the writer's article on "The Hope of China's Future", in the *Contemporary Review*, December, 1911.

The Mocking Of Gray

"As an exponent of what Matthew Arnold called the 'vile art' of parody, which languishes in these serious times, Mr. Squire is in the front rank," says the *Times*, reviewing his new book of parodies, "Tricks of the Trade" (Martin Secker, 2s. 6d.).

The second part of the book is called "How we would have done it," and here is Mr. Squire's suggestion of what would have happened if Gray, the author of the famous "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," had written "Spoon River Anthology."

Doubtless in this neglected spot is laid some village Nero who has missed his due.

Some Bluebeard who dissected many a maid, And all for naught, since no one ever knew. Some poor bucolic Borgia here may rest. Whose poisons sent whole families to their doom, Some hayseed Herod who, within his breast, Concealed the sites of many an infant's tomb. Types that the Muse of Masefield might have stirred Or waked to ecstasy Gaboriau, Each in his narrow cell at last interred, All, all are sleeping peacefully below.



"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a
"Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - - Snow White

Surface - - - - Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency - - Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same even brilliancy.

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—elastic, durable and will always remain White.

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Further Particulars from:



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by using a

Gas Water Heater

which can be hired from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

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Engineer's Office
5 Thibet Road.

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Borden's "Eagle" Brand Milk

Has been extensively used for over sixty years throughout the World

THE BEST

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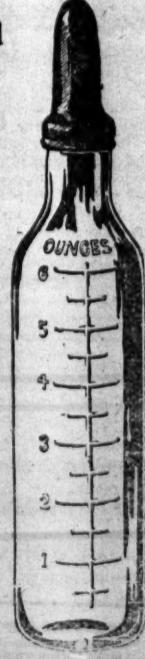


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Various Shades

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Glasses

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Quotations Closing

	Stock	Quotations	Closing
Banks			
M. K. and S. B.		\$610 S.	
Chartered		250 10s.	
Russo-Asiatic		R. 250	
Cathay, ordy.		Tls. 5 1/2 B.	
Cathay, pref.		Tls. 5	
Marine Insurances			
Canton		Tls. 370	
North China		Tls. 150 S.	
Union of Canton		\$945.	
Yangtze		\$250 S.	
Fire Insurances			
China Fire		\$155	
Hongkong Fire		Tls. 360	
Shipping			
Indo-China Pref.		Tls. 128	
Indo-China Def.		1035. 9d.	
"Shell"		Tls. 18 1/2	
Shanghai Tug (o.)		Tls. 4 1/2 %	
Shanghai Tug (t.)		Tls. 35	
Kochien			
Mining			
Kaiping		Tls. 8 B.	
Oriental Cons.		275. 6d.	
Philippines		Tls. 0.50 B.	
Raub		\$2.40 S.	
Docks			
Hongkong Dock		\$125	
Shanghai Dock		Tls. 88	
New Eng. Works		Tls. 11 B.	
Wharves			
Shanghai Wharf		Tls. 70 S.	
Hongkong Wharf		Tls. 81 S.	
Lands and Hotels			
Anglo-French Land		Tls. 87	
China Land		Tls. 50	
Shanghai Land		Tls. 80 B.	
Weihaiwei Land		Tls. 3	
Central Stores		\$8 1/2 B.	
China Realty (ord.)		Tls. 50.	
China Realty (pref.)		Tls. 50.	
Cotton Mills			
E-wo		Tls. 145	
E-wo Pref.		Tls. 105	
International		Tls. 77 1/2 B.	
International Pref.		Tls. 68	
Laou-kung-mow		Tls. 90	
Oriental		Tls. 44	
Shanghai Cotton		Tls. 120	
Kunz Yik		Tls. 13 B.	
Yangtzeopoo		Tls. 4 1/2 B.	
Yangtzeopoo Pref.		Tls. 101	
Industrials			
Butler Tile		Tls. 23	
China Sugar		\$119 B.	
Green Island		Tls. 10.90 B.	
Langkawi		Tls. 18 1/2 B.	
Major Bros.		Tls. 5	
Shanghai Sumatra		Tls. 165	
Stores			
Hall and Holt		\$15 1/2 B.	
Llewellyn		\$60	
Lane Crawford		992 1/2 B.	
Moutrie		\$35	
Watson		\$6 1/2 B.	
Weeks		\$17 1/2 S.	
Rubbers (Local)			
Alma		Tls. 11 1/2 Sa.	
Amberst		Tls. 1 1/2 S.	
Anglo-Java		Tls. 10.35 Sa.	
Anglo-Dutch		Tls. 5 1/2 S.	
Ayer Tawal		Tls. 36 1/2	
Batu Anam 1913		Tls. 1.40	
Bukit Toh Alang		Tls. 4 1/2 S.	
Buts		Tls. 1.32 1/2	
Chemor United		Tls. 1.45 B.	
Chempedak		Tls. 12.35	
Cheng		Tls. 3 B.	
Consolidated		Tls. 3 B.	
Dominion		Tls. 11 1/2	
Gula Kalumpang		Tls. 7 1/2 B.	
Java Consolidated		Tls. 21	
Kamunting		Tls. 6 1/2	
Kapala		Tls. 1.10	
Kapayang		Tls. 30	
Karat		Tls. 16	
Kota Bharu		Tls. 10 S.	
Kroesiek Java		Tls. 19	
Paung		Tls. 13 1/2 B.	
Penzikalan Durian		Tls. 10 B.	
Permatu		Tls. 3.85 B.	
Rehah		Tls. 1.20 B.	
Samagagas		Tls. 1 B.	
Seeks		Tls. 7 B.	
Semambu		Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Senawang		Tls. 15	
Shanghai Klebang		Tls. 1	
Shanghai Malay		Tls. 8	
Shai Malay-pref.		Tls. 13.	
Shanghai Pahang		Tls. 1.60 Sa.	
Sungai		Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Sungai Duri		Tls. 10 1/2 B.	
Sua Mangis		Tls. 6 1/2 B.	
Shai Kalantan		Tls. 1	
Shanghai Seremban		Tls. 2	
Taiping		Tls. 1.12 1/2 B.	
Tanah Merah		Tls. 23	
Tebong		Tls. 2.40 B.	
Ulobo		Tls. 6 B.	
Zhangbo			
Miscellaneous			
C. I. and E. Lumber		Tls. 110	
Cuity Dairy		Tls. 10 S.	
Shai Elec. and Asb		82	
Shanghai Trams		Tls. 76 B.	
Shanghai Gas		Tls. 24 B.	
Horse Bazaar		Tls. 30	
Shanghai Mercury		Tls. 30.	
Shai Telephone		Tls. 84 B.	
Shai Waterworks		Tls. 240 B.	
Sellers	S. Sales.	B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road			
Telephone No. 398.			
BICKERTON'S			
PRIVATE HOTEL			
Established 20 years.			
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.			
FRAZAR & Co.			
British-America Assurance Co.			
The under-signed, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.			
CHINA INVESTMENT CO.			
18 NANKING ROAD,			
Phone 4757			

Exchange and Bullion

Piece Goods and Yarn

Shanghai, March 19, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ = Tls. @ = \$

Tls.

Mex. Dollars. Market rate ..

72.3

S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch..

—

Bar Silver

1815

Copper Cash

Buying rate @ 3 3/4 = Tls. 6.07

Exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$ 8.36

Peking Bar

311.50

Native Interest

.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

3518d.

Bank Rate of Discount

5 1/2 %

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s. %

4 m-s. %

6 m-s. %

8 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London

Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.

\$ 476.15

Consols

f

London

T.T. 3-3/4

London

Demand 3-3/4

London

Demand 239

India

(nominal) T.T. 460/4

Paris

Demand 461

New York

T.T. 78 %

New York

Demand 78 %

Hongkong

T.T. 70 1/2

Japan

T.T. 64 %

Batavia

T.T. 195

London

4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2

London

4 m-s. Doy. 3-5 1/2

London

6 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2

London

6 m-s. Doy. 3-5 1/2

Paris

4 m-s. 479 1/2

New York

81 %

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 19, 1917.

Official

H. and S. Banks \$640.00

S. and H. Wharf Tls. 70.00

Almas Tls. 11.50

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.25

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.35

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.60

Chemor Dock Tls. 87.00

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 19, 1917.

Official

Pengkalans Tls. 10.00 cash

S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1913

Tls. 90.00 cash

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund £1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders £1,200,000

Head Office: 22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montague Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gossen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Fleet Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Ameristar Ipoh Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachil Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kebe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences: Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dendichery Peking Touloune

Haiphong Papeete Tourane

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers: In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

\$23,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors: S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. (Chairman)

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

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Bankok Johore Penang

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Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtau

Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

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Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,600,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers: London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau

Chendze Newchwang Vladivostok

Foochow Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Daijin (Dairen o-A)

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up Yen 36,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 20,800,000

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Par's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshun London Port Arthur

Bombay LiaoYang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore

Changchun Lyons Sydney

Daijin Mukden Sianfu

Hankow Nagasaki Tieling

Harbin Newchwang Tientsin

Hongkong New York Tokio

Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars, with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000,000

Reserves \$10,000,000

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kialing, Hsiaochang, Shansi, Wuhan, Yangtow, Chinjiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and so on. Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy Ipoh Peking

Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)

Colpo (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking

Hankow Panama Shanghai

Howrah Madras

Kandy Penang

Colombo Karachi Port Louis

Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)

Galle (Kialang) Rangoon

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
.. 21	..	New York via Panama	Tokuwa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 21	..	San Francisco	Kousador	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.	
Apr 2	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 5	..	San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
.. 18	..	San Francisco	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
.. 19	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Nilgata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 22	9.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kumamori maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 23	8.00	Nagasaki	Pottava	Br. B. & S.	
.. 24	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Onomichi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 27	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Hakumi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 29	..	Kobe & Osaka	Hirano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 30	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kasuya maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
.. 31	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Ecuador	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.	
.. 31	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	1.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Apr 1	5.30	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 15	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	8.30	Ningpo	Kiangtien	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenhan	Br. B. & S.	
.. 20	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Poochi	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 20	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Hsien	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 21	A.M.	Wenchow	Kwangtah	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Choytang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
.. 21	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
.. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Ningshao	Ch. N. S. S. Co.	
.. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
.. 25	D.L.	Swatow	Holhow	Br. B. & S.	
.. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
.. 29	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
.. 30	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
.. 30	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
.. 7	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	8.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
.. 22	8.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
.. 20	9.00	Weihaiwei, Unetoo & Tsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.	
.. 21	9.00	Tsin	Tencho maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
.. 21	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Anping	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 21	..	Chinwangtao	Kiangtien	Ch. K. M. A.	
.. 23	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangtung	Br. K. M. A.	
.. 25	8.00	Vladivostok	Tokkwa	Jap. K. V. F.	
.. 25	11.00*	Tsinqiao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
.. 23	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
.. 20	M.N.	do	Wenchow	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 20	M.N.	do	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
.. 20	3.00	Hankow and Swatow	Sheduen	Br. B. & S.	
.. 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 21	M.N.	do	Kiangtien	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangtien	Br. J. M. & Co.	
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangtien	Br. B. & S.	
.. 24	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
.. 24	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 24	M.N.	do	Luoyang	Br. B. & S.	
.. 24	M.N.	do	Luoyang	Br. B. & S.	
.. 24	M.N.	do	Luoyang	Br. B. & S.	
.. 24	M.N.	do	Luoyang	Br. B. & S.	
.. 27	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
.. 27	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 28	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	268	Br. B. & S.	CNCW	
.. 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ningchao	2151	Ch. N. S. N. Co.	NSCW	
.. 19	Japan	Fushimi maru	100	Jap. N. Y. K.	WSW	
.. 19	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br. B. & S.	CMPW	
.. 20	Swatow	Chienyang	1424	Br. J. M. & Co.	SHW	
.. 20	Hankow	Chien yang maru	1580	Jap. N. Y. K.	NYK	
.. 20	Hankow	Kwangtien	1222	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
.. 19	Chinwangtao	Kiangpian	1222	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
.. 19	Hankow	Kiangpian	1222	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
.. 19	Hankow	Kiangpian	1222	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
.. 19	Chinwangtao	Kiangpian	1222	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
.. 19	Chinwangtao	Kiangpian	1222	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 18	Hankow etc.	Tsin	687	Br. G. & C.	Geddes & Co.
.. 18	Tsin	Ono maru	567	Jap. S. M. R.	
.. 18	Tsin	Hsin Peking	1268	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 18	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1268	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.	
.. 18	Hankow	Sultan v. Langkat	385	Br. S. O. H.	
.. 19	Hankow	Tamsui	919	Br. B. & S.	
.. 19	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br. J. M. & Co.	
.. 19	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Br. N. Y. K.	
.. 19	Hankow	Hsin Peking	2668	Br. B. & S.	
.. 19	Hankow	Hsin Ninghao	2151	Ch. N. S. N. Co.	

Men-of-War in Port

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

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(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

TONS

MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Mar. 30
KITANO MARU	16,000	April 1
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	April 15

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	May 14, 1917

NEW YORK via PANAMA

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	Mar. 21, 1917
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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Mar. 24
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Mar. 27
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Suzuki	Mar. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	April 3
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	April 7

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (VIA MOJI.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu	Mar. 22, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito	Mar. 29, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

HIRANO MARU	16,000	Capt. H. Fraser	Mar. 27, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	April 2, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	Apr. 19, 1917
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AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	June 19, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Lux.	Mail	Mail
101	3.	1.			2.	102.	
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.			B. S.	B. S.	
208	228	300	0	dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central	1220	1940	1029
234	1112	685		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1988	720	
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	1989	168	710
00	1188	620		arr. Tientsin-East	1989	1645	700
1910	2310	524		arr. Mukden	230	1040	

Local	Mail	5.	3.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail	Local
B. S.	B. S.					
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1950
725	1110	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	1615	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central	1651	1911
718	1500	—	78	dep. Tschang	1382	1508
1437	1746	—	148	dep. Tschow	120	1098
1801	2021	—		arr. Tschang	104	1168
7.	—	220		arr. Tschow	804	845
800	2031	—		dep. Tschow	765	1812
1089	2281	—	265	arr. Tschow	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	dep. Tschow	349	1311
1315	018	—		arr. Tschow	338	1256
1556	318	—	377	dep. Tschow	120	1098
1819	450	—		arr. Tschow	2386	810
9.	—	420		dep. Tschow	—	10.
630	457	—		arr. Tschow	2389	2007
1186	833	—	523	arr. Pungu	1985	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pungu	1946	1472
1637	1188	—	600	dep. Chuchow	1645	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow	1530	728

Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Express	Express
16.	10.					
B. S.	B. S.					
1420	—	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Nanking	1410	600
2800	1420	—	dep. Nanking	arr. Nanking	1415	600
700	2120	—	193	arr. Shanghai-North	755	2300

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. a — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tschang, Tschow, and Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Business and Official Notices

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1917, at 1.30 p.m., when the report and accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th March to 27th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. BURROWS,<

LABOR ISSUE AFTER THE WAR THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Remarkable Change Has Come Over Popular Ideas On This Subject—Growth of Socialistic Theories

Sociology and economics have always possessed a fascination for Mr. Wells. In the appended article he deals suggestively with the outlook for labor after the war. While denying to British labor as a class the habit of thinking, and the willingness of British peoples to submit to able leadership, he finds that a great change has come over public opinion during the last eighty years on the subject of profit distribution, and the divine right of property. He finds everywhere the germination of the idea of a kind of officialism in ownership.

By H. G. Wells

What does British labor think of the outlook after the war?

As a distinctive thing British labor does not think. "Class conscious labor" as the Marxists put it, scarcely exists in Britain. The only convincing case I ever met was a bath-chairman of literary habits at Eastbourne. The only people who are, as a class, class conscious in the British community are the Anglican gentry and their fringe of the gentry. Everybody else is "respectable." The mass of British workers find their thinking in the ordinary halfpenny paper or in "John Bull." The so-called labor papers are perhaps less representative of British labor than any other section of the Press; the Labor Leader, for example, the organ of such people as Bertrand Russell, Vernon Lee, Morel, academic rentiers who know about as much of the labor side of industrialism as they do of cock fighting. All the British peoples are racially willing and good-tempered people, quite ready to be led by those they imagine to be abler than themselves. They make the most cheerful and generous soldiers in the whole world, without insisting upon that democratic respect which the Frenchman exacts. They do not criticise and they do not trouble themselves much about the general plan of operations, so long as they have confidence in the quality and goodwill of their leading. But British soldiers will kiss a general when they think he is selfish, unfeeling, or a maf. And the Socialist propaganda has imported ideas of public service into private employment. Labor in Britain has been growing increasingly impatient of bad or selfish industrial leadership. Labor trouble in Great Britain turns wholly upon the idea crystallised in the one word "profiteer." Legislation and regulation of hours of labor, high wages—nothing will keep labor quiet in Great Britain if labor thinks it is being exploited for private gain.

APPETITE AND HEALTH.

Loss of appetite is a sure sign of ill-health. Those who take Dr. Williams' pink pills as a tonic invariably say that their improvement began with a noticeable increase in the appetite. When you are sick and your vitality is low your appetite fails. Nothing tastes good. You take no pleasure in your meals. Under such circumstances to enjoy good digestion is impossible.

Dr. Williams' pink pills tone up the entire system and enrich the blood, good red blood being essential to normal digestion. The glands that secrete the digestive fluids are strengthened, not merely stimulated, and you once more enjoy a good appetite. Looking forward with pleasure to meal time is the first sign of returning health, strength and vitality.

What to eat then becomes a problem, and it is solved by the Diet Book to be obtained free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai, if you send a post card asking for a copy. It gives the relative digestibility of different foods, gives the proper diet in various diseases, and is a handy book to have.

You will do well to begin a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people at once, getting them from your local dealer, or one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, post free from the above address.

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suspicious, not foolishly, but wisely suspicious. But Labor is considering it.

"National industrial syndication," say the business organisers.

"Guild Socialism," say the workers.

There is also a considerable amount of talking and writing about "profit-sharing" and about giving the workers a share in the business direction. Neither of these ideas appeals to the shrewder heads among the workers. So far as direction goes their disposition is to ask the captain to command the ship. So far as profits go, they think the captain has no more right than the cabin boy to speculative gains; he should do his work for his pay whether it is profitable or unprofitable work. There is little harm for Labor discontent in these schemes for making the worker also infinitesimal profiteer.

Public and Private Control

During my journey in Italy and France I met several men who were keenly interested in business organisation. Just before I started my friend N, who has been the chief partner in the building up of a very big and very extensively advertised American business, came to see me on his way back to America. He is as interested in his work as a scientific specialist, and as ready to talk about it to any intelligent and interested hearer. He was particularly keen upon the question of continuity in the business, when it behoves the older generation to let in the younger to responsible management and to efface themselves. He was a man of five-and forty. Incidentally, he mentioned that he had never taken anything for his private life out of the great business he had built up but a salary, "a good salary," and that now he was going to grant himself a pension. "I shan't interfere any more. I shall come right away and live in Europe for a year, so as not to be tempted to interfere. The boys

have got to run it some day, and they had better get their experience while they're young and capable of learning by it. I did."

I like N's ideas. "Practically," I said, "you've been a public official. You've treated your business like a public service."

That was his idea.

"Would you mind if it was a public service?"

He reflected, and some disagreeable memory darkened his face. "Under the politicians?" he said.

New Methods and Old Acres

I took the train of thought N had so going abroad with me next day. I had the good luck to meet men who were interesting industrially. Captain Pirelli, my guide in Italy, has a name familiar to every motorist; his name goes where ever cars go, split with a big, long capital P. Lieutenant Tessin's name will recall one of the most interesting experiments in profit sharing to the student of social science. I tried over N's problem on both of them. I found in both their minds just the same attitude as he takes up towards his business. They think any businesses that are worthy of respect, the sorts of businesses that interest them, are public functions. Money lenders and speculators, merchants and gambling gentefolk, may think in terms of profit; capable business directors certainly do nothing of the sort.

I met a British officer in France who is also a landowner. I got him to talk about his administrative work upon his property. He was very keen upon new methods. He said he tried to do his duty by his land.

"How much land?" I asked.

"Just over nine thousand acres," he said.

"But you could manage forty or fifty thousand with little more trouble?"

"If I had it. In some ways it would be easier."

"What a waste!" I said. "Of course you ought not to own three acres. What you ought to be is the agricultural controller of just as big an estate of the public lands as you

could manage—with a suitable salary."

He reflected upon that idea. He said he did not get much of a salary out of his land as it was, and made a regrettable allusion to Mr. Lloyd George. "When a man tries to do his duty by the land," he said. . . .

Collectivism or Individualism

But here running through the thoughts of the Englishman and the Italian and the Frenchman and the American like one finds just the same idea of a kind of officialism in ownership. It is an idea that pervades our thought and public discussion today everywhere, and it is an idea that is scarcely traceable at all in the thought of the early half of the nineteenth century. The idea of service and responsibility in property has increased and is increasing, the conception of "hold up," the user's conception of his right, to be bought out of the way. And the process has been enormously enhanced by the various big scale experiments in temporary Socialism that have been forced upon the belligerent Powers. Men of the most individualistic quality are being educated up to the possibilities of concerted collective action. My friend and fellow-student Y, inventor and business organiser, who used to make the best steam omnibuses in the world, and who is now making all sorts of things for the army would go pink with suspicious anger at the mere words "Inspector" or "Socialism" three or four years ago. He does not do so now.

A great proportion of this sort of man, this energetic directive sort of man in England, is thinking Socialism today. They may not be saying Socialism, but they are thinking it. When Labor begins to realise what is a drift it will be divided between two things, between appreciative co-operation, for which Guild Socialism in particular has prepared its mind, and traditional suspicion. I will not offer to guess here which will prevail.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist.
Today									
Hankow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Every day)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin and Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	3.70	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Express)	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihsien, Chefoo and Tientsin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihsien, Chefoo and Tientsin	1.80	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kingsang	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anping	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo and Wenchow	9.00	5.00	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foochow	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kwangtung	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsingtao	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keelung maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wucheng & Kiangfoo	9.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, March 22.									
Japan via Moji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe Siberia via (Post Train)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, March 24.									
Europe Via Siberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holow	9.00	5.00	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, March 26.									
Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunning	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcels pos 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Mail closed 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m. on previous day.

tion 8.30 p.m. Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcels pos 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m.—registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

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The Tsar Flees To The Crimea

(Continued from Page 1)

of abdication, which had already been

immediately the abdication of the Tsar was announced, the Imperial flag was lowered from over the Winter Palace and replaced by a huge red flag. The Constituent Assembly will meet at the Winter Palace.

A manifesto issued by Grand Duke Michael says that he is resolved only to accept supreme power, provided a plebiscite of the nation has declared through its Constituent Assembly that it agrees. Meanwhile, he exhorts all Russians to obey the Provisional Government.

Manifesto by Tsar

The Tsar has issued a manifesto to the people, stating that he has thought fit, at a time of internal trouble, and in order to more effectively prosecute the war and for the good of the country, to abdicate the Throne in favor of Grand Duke Michael.

The text of the Tsar's manifesto is as follows: "In the days of the great struggle against the foreign enemy who has been endeavoring for three years to enslave our country, God has pleased to send Russia a further painful trial. Internal troubles threaten to have a fatal effect on the further progress of the war and the destinies of Russia."

"The honor of her heroic army, the happiness of her people, the whole future of the beloved Fatherland, demand that the war shall be conducted at all costs to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last efforts and the moment is near when our valiant army, in concert with our glorious allies, will finally overthrow the enemy."

His Duty to People

"In these decisive days in the life of Russia, we thought it our duty to secure to the people close union and organisation of all its forces for the realisation of speedy victory. Wherefore, in agreement with our Duma, we have recognised that it is for the good of the country that we abdicate the Crown and lay down the supreme power."

"Not wishing to separate ourself and our beloved son, we bequeath our heritage to our brother Michael, with our blessing for the future throne. We bequeath it to our brother to govern in full union with the representatives of the nation and to take his inviolable oath to them."

"In the name of the Well-Beloved, Fatherlike, we call upon all faithful sons of the Fatherland to fulfil their sacred and patriotic duty to obey the Tsar and, in this painful moment of national trials, to aid him with the representatives of the nation, to conduct the Russian State in the way of prosperity, the glory of God and to help Russia."

Remove Imperial Arms

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon, men with ladders began to remove the Imperial arms from public buildings and shops. The obvious conclusion was soon confirmed by announcements in the windows and papers of the Emperor's abdication. The arms were mostly burned in the streets, while some were buried on the ice of the canals.

The news of the abdication reached Petrograd during the night and consequently caused little stir.

During the day, there was a big procession of soldiers and civilians, singing patriotic songs and the "Marseillaise." There were bursts of cheering outside the Duma when a mounted troop, bearing a flag inscribed: "Long live the Socialist Republic in all countries!" drew rein.

How Revolution Was Caused

London, March 17.—The latest despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd further describes the events leading up to the Revolution. He says that, for weeks, the people have been obliged to stand for five hours in forty degrees of frost, waiting to buy bread and even then frequently did not obtain any. Potatoes were eight times dearer than usual, while other food-stuffs were selling at prohibitive prices.

The Minister of Agriculture ascribed this state of affairs to the non-arrival of flour, owing to snowstorms, as though snowstorms were phenomenal at this time of the year.

M. Protobopoff, the Minister of the Interior, who is a wealthy manufacturer, as well as a courtier with a reputation for debonair duplicity, was absent from the Food Conference convened by M. Rodzianko on Saturday, and it is generally believed that he was engaged in spiritualistic seances at Tsarskoe Selo Palace.

With the Premier a nonentity, it is not surprising that the food situation produced dismay.

Misjudged People's Mind

Although thousands of Cossacks and also mounted infantry patrolled the Nevsky Prospect, the people, undeterred, demonstrated on the 10th. It was remarkable that most of them belonged to the middle classes. They cheered the troops and some of the latter doffed their caps and cheered back, but to this eloquent sign of the times the authorities remained blind.

The Premier, M. Goritzin, the Minister of the Interior, M. Protobopoff, the Minister of Justice and other officials were arrested and brought to the Duma. The majority were released, but M. Protobopoff and the Minister of Justice were detained.

A committee of officers and men is now sitting at Tauride Palace, controlling the troops in Petrograd. All motor-cars have been commanded, but they will be returned. "Order" is now the watch-word of the day.

Will Establish Republic

The incongruity of the Tsar's manifesto and the actual situation in Petrograd are becoming manifest. Any idea of an Imperial Regency seems to be fading and the latest telegrams from Petrograd show that popular feeling strongly inclines to a constitutional Republic, of which the Premier, Prince Lvov, is the head for the moment.

It is worthy of note that General

Brusiloff himself authorised the publication in Kiev of telegrams announcing the Revolution.

A deplorable affair on Tuesday was the sacking of the residence of Count Fredericks, Minister of the Court. His aged wife was carried out of the burning residence, fainting, while his hunchback daughter rushed out, carrying her favorite dog. The mob killed the dog and ill-treated the girl, but she and her mother were eventually saved.

The aged Count Fredericks has been discovered in hiding and arrested. Countess Klein-Michael, who is suspected to be a German spy, was found in the Chinese Legation, whence soldiers removed her. Baron Stackelberg fired on the soldiers from a window, on Wednesday and was dragged out and summarily executed.

Another incident occurred when General Knorring refused to comply with the summons to report to the Duma. He armed himself and his porter with revolvers and they sallied out of the house and killed two Guardsmen. They were immediately shot and the body of the General was thrown into the Neva.

Little Trouble in Provinces

Petrograd, March 18.—Apart from the killing of a few hatted officials, including the Governor of Tver, who resisted the new Government, no bloodshed is reported from the provinces.

The latest arrests include the Cossack General Remenikampf, the ruthless suppressor of the Revolution in 1905, the ex-Minister Krianovsky, the author of the electoral law restricting the suffrage and Count Kokovtsoff. The last-named was seized when he called at the Treasury to draw his salary as a Councillor of the Empire.

Crowds of soldiers and others daily assemble around the Duma. It would require a Carlyle to describe its seething lobby, with its earnest colloquies and mob oratory, its appeals for patriotism and self-sacrifice and its denunciations of all connected with the old regime.

At one end of the Lobby is a rampart made of sacks of flour. Here there is a pile of boxes of cartridges and there half-a-dozen sleeping soldiers. At the entrance, there is a counter, with medicines and first aid appliances.

The visitors in the common room include journalists and the white-bearded political Lopatine, a member of the old society known as the "People's Will," who has been twenty years in Schluesselburg prison and only now has been able to return to Petrograd.

A proclamation from officers to the soldiers speaks of "the assured old regime." At a meeting of officers, it was resolved to support the Executive of the Duma.

The ex-Premiers, M. Goltzkin and M. Goremykin, the ex-Commandant of Petrograd, General Habaloff, the ex-Minister of War, General Sukhomiloff, the ex-Ministers M. Bileaileff, M. Protobopoff, M. Scheremeteff, M. Maklakov, M. Makarov and M. Kurloff are incarcerated in the fortress of Peter and Paul. Other prominent ex-officials are lodged temporarily in the Duma buildings.

British Laborites' Message

London, March 16.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué: The Labor leaders, including Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P.; Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor; Mr. George Barnes, M.P. and Mr. William Brace, M.P., have telegraphed to the Russian Labor leaders that organised labor in Great Britain is watching with the deepest sympathy the efforts of the Russian people to get rid of the power of the reactionary elements impeding the advance to victory. Labor in Great Britain and France has long resented that Germany's despotism must be overthrown, to open the way for the free and peaceful development of nations.

This has inspired them to unprecedented efforts and sacrifices. They confidently anticipate the assistance of Russian Labor and emphasise that any remission of effort will be disastrous to their comrades in the trenches and their common hopes of social regeneration.

French Approval

Paris, March 17.—The French Press is unanimous in commenting favorably on the events in Russia. M. Alfred Capus writes in *Le Figaro*:

"No doubt is possible regarding the nature of the revolutionary movement in Russia. It is national and patriotic in its origin, as well as the manner in which it has been carried out. All men suspected of having endeavored to hamper the intensification of the war are violently set aside. Germany will have thus awakened in all races a powerful instinct of conservatism and she will succumb through this unanimous revolt."

M. Gustave Herve, in *La Victoire*, writes: "What new forces for the Russian army, which henceforth will have behind it a modern, honest and patriotic administration, able to supply it profusely with material and ammunition and what enthusiasm in its ranks, when its officers and soldiers will feel over the great enlivening breath of liberty!"

The Paris edition of the New York Herald says: "With all the Allies, the new Government will receive a most favorable welcome. To our enemies it means war to the finish."

They boasted that, through their intrigues, they could drive Russia to a separate peace, but we learn they have made a Revolution. Among cries of: "Long live France!" and: "Long live Great Britain!" German influence is ruined for ever in Russia. It is a new world which is beginning."

'After Marne, the Neva'

Polybe, in *Le Figaro*, writes: "So many great events accomplished within a week: The purest of revolutions and one of the most magnificent events of history. And what a defeat to Germany! After the Marne, the Neva: After Verdun, Moscow."

Le Journal des Debats says that France has nothing to fear from the new men coming into power. On the contrary, it has much to hope for.

La Liberte says: "A new era

opens for our allies who, we are sure, will know how to avoid excesses contrary to those from which, by an energetic effort, they have just freed themselves. During the past six days, the scenes in Petrograd were accompanied by cries of: 'Long live France!' and: 'Long live Britain!' That is to say, the new Government is heart and soul for the ultimate maintenance of the Entente and an intensive pursuit of the war. We could not wish for more or better."

Le Temps says: "Russia enters on a new era, which will be salutary to her and will give her plenitude of means of action. Russia has already shown her prodigious faculty for adaptation. With her face to the enemy, she will know how to adapt herself to the reforms which her safety required and how to forge new arms while fighting."

The French Press sees the disappearance of the Tsar from the political scene with a certain feeling of grief. It recalls the services rendered by him to the cause of the Entente and the great initiatives taken by him in the past and, foremost, the Hague Peace Conference.

Democratic Grand Duke

Harbin, March 17.—A telegram from Petrograd says that it is officially announced that the Grand Duke Michael refuses to become the successor to the Tsar, without first being selected by the Executive Committee of the Duma and the people. He publicly states that he holds democratic views.

M. Zein, the Governor-General of Finland, General Rennenkampf and M. Kulchitsky, the ex-Minister of Education, have been arrested. The present Minister of Justice has ordered the release of all political prisoners.

The Petrograd Telegraphic Agency is now under the charge of a member of the Duma and the Provisional Government.

It appears that the first telegram was sent to the Tsar, by M. Rodzianko, on the 10th, when he pointed out the seriousness of the situation, stated that anarchy reigned in the Capital, confusion and disorder prevailed in the streets and troops were firing against troops. He asked the Tsar to appoint a new Government, without delay.

On this date (10th), according to Ukiasev, the Duma should have adjourned, but the members decided to continue a special sitting, owing to the seriousness of the situation, and, on the 11th, at 1 p.m., a delegation, representing 250,000 troops, informed the Duma that they were unanimously determined to give them every assistance.

M. Rodzianko announced to this delegation the formation of an Executive Committee of the Duma to carry on the Government. He read the text of telegrams sent to the Tsar at the front and the Chief of Staff, General Alexieff and said that he trusted, with their assistance, that complete order would be restored in the Capital.

Support of Troops

On the Winter Palace being taken over by the revolutionary troops, by order of the Executive Committee of the Duma, Grand Duke Cyril, accompanied by the Commander of the Imperial Guards and an escort of non-commissioned officers, arrived at the Duma and announced that the Imperial Guards and the crew of the fleet at Petrograd placed their services at the disposal of the Duma. Simultaneously, a meeting in the Army and Navy Building, attended by over a thousand officers of the Petrograd garrison, unanimously decided to support the Executive Committee of the Duma.

The British and French ambassadors have entered into intercourse with the Duma Committee regarding the present situation.

Early on the 13th, the Commandant at Tsarskoe Selo telephoned to the President of the Executive Committee of the Duma, asking him to take steps to maintain order there, especially about the Imperial Palace. M. Demidoff and M. Stunianoff, members of the Duma, were ordered to attend to this matter.

Release Political Prisoners

Workmen belonging to the Prohorov Works took the fortress of Schlesselburg and released sixty-eight political prisoners, including the former member of the Duma, M. Pyanic and his son.

The greatest excitement and satisfaction prevailed in Harbin when the news of the upheaval of the Government in Petrograd became public. The Novosti Zvezda published extras, which were eagerly bought up by the public, who flocked into the streets to discuss the developments which had taken place in Petrograd and which nobody dared hope would occur without bloodshed.

The workmen in the railway workshops suspended work on receipt of the news and, in the evening, demonstrations were held in the streets and clubs and great enthusiasm greeted the speakers, for practically everyone rejoices at the dawning of the new era in Russia.

The administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway acknowledges the Provisional Government.

Three political prisoners awaiting trial in Harbin have been liberated.

Everything has been perfectly orderly. Yesterday was practically a holiday. All the schools were closed and the principal businesses, workshops and stores kept a half-holiday. The city was decked with flags.

Chinese Welcome Republic

Peking, March 19.—Some anxiety was felt in Chinese circles upon the receipt of the news of the startling events in Russia, which the Germans naturally made the most of. Many of the newspapers have severely criticised the Chinese Minister at Petrograd for his tardiness in reporting such important events.

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Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.

"EMPEROR OF ASIA"

— 30,625 Tons —
will be despatched from
Woo-sung

for
Manila and Hongkong
to be followed by
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF ASIA"
and subsequent sailings of these
steamers.

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"Special Reserve"

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ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER OF CHINA

The most complete Book of its kind on China

On Sale at leading Bookstores and Publication
Office for China: 4 Canton Road, Shanghai

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, owing to the shareholders desiring to discontinue the business, the firm called Teh Kong Ziang (德康祥) at Tsingtao, Weifang, Tsinan and Shanghai, has been sold to Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang (裕源長), through the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu (馮山, 王紹坡). The sale includes all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter all business formerly carried on with various parties by the Teh Kong Ziang, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., will be fully undertaken by the said Yue Yuen Chang (裕源長), and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Chau Wei Ching 邱渭卿
Yee Ngoh Ming 美萬銘
Lee Tze Ping 李子賓
Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC. IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Eggs for Sale (Native and Foreign)

Young Spring Chickens

Eggs for setting \$2.75 per doz.
Broody hens (native) \$1.00 each

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, on the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu, an agreement has been entered into between the shareholders of the firm Teh Kong Ziang and Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang, by which Yue Yuen Chang have bought from the shareholders the business of the firm named Teh Kong Ziang at Tsingtao, Weifang, Tsinan and Shanghai, with all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter, Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang will take full responsibility for all business, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., formerly carried on by the said Teh Kong Ziang, and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
Chee Yoh Chen 許玉臣
Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

Friday, March 30th

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

AT

THE ALHAMBRA

No. 9 Siccawei Road.

THE NET PROFITS WILL BE DEVOTED
TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSSFull Orchestra
ADMISSION \$5.00
Light Refreshments

There are six boxes and a balcony, which will be auctioned and knocked down to the highest bidder on SUNDAY, MARCH 25, at 11 p.m.

Booking at Morris's, Kake Hotel and Alhambra
FRANK HYDE, Manager.

The Automobile Club of China

MEMBERS are reminded that the Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held at the Rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, No. 1 Yuenmingyuan Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, 22nd March, 1917, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Shanghai, 19th March, 1917.

13129

LOST

LOST. One native bank order, No. 692, for Tls. 500, due on the 29th of 2nd moon, in the name of Ziang Woo Native Bank. We, the undersigned, have had the said order declared null and void.

Ziang Woo Native Bank.

群和莊啟

Shanghai, 17th March, 1917.

13119

For Sale or to Let From 1st May

No. 50 Route Doumer—modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, standing well back from the road, containing: Hall, Billiard-room, three entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and Boxroom. Garage, stabling for four horses; well developed grounds, tennis lawn (four courts), croquet lawn and rosary. Altogether about 20 mows of land.

For inspection apply to:
STIRLING FESSENDEN,
3 Hongkong Road.

13115

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED to rent, suite of offices. Centrally situated, from April 1. 'Phone West 554.

13087

Just Arrived

FRESH

MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store

No. 5 BROADWAY

When you think

of

Szechuen Province

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

Other Business and Official
Notices will be found on
Pages 11 and 13

S.A.A.C. BOXING TOURNAMENT

The Second Preliminaries will be held at Chang Su-Ho Gardens on April 4th at 9.15 p.m. The winners of the First and Second Preliminaries will be eligible for the Finals which will be held on April 18th. Contestants are invited to send their names to Messrs. Squires & Bingham, 17a Nanking Road.

THE COMPETITION IS OPEN
TO ALL AMATEURS

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2432

VOTING TICKETS

Notice is hereby given that voting tickets have been forwarded to Ratepayers entitled to vote at the forthcoming Annual Meeting and at the adjourned Special Meeting of Ratepayers. Any such Ratepayer not having received his ticket is requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, March 19, 1917.

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